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LIVES
OF
GRANT & COLFAX.
(CAMPAIGN EDITION.)

EVERY VOTER SHOULD READ
THIS BOOK.



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Every American should study the Lives
of these Distinguished Men.

The Conqueror of Armed Secession, and the Hero of every Battle in which he engaged, from Fort Donnellson to Richmond.

CONTAINING ALSO, A CORRECT GENEALOGY OF THE
GRANT FAMILY,
NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

CINCINNATI:

Padrick & Co., 219 Main Street.

COMPLETE AND UNABRIDGED, AND THE ONLY AUTHENTIC LIVES OF
GRANT AND COLFAX IN A CHEAP FORM.







THE CONQUEROR OF ARMED SECESSION, AND THE HERO OF
EVERY BATTLE IN WHICH HE ENGAGED, FROM
FORT DONELSON TO RICHMOND!

PEOPLE'S EDITION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

L I V E S

OF

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

AND

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

*Candidates of the National Republican Party for President
and Vice President of the United States.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS.

CONTAINING, ALSO, A CORRECT
GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE GRANT FAMILY,
NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

CINCINNATI:

PADRIK & CO., 219 MAIN STREET.

1868.

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INTRODUCTION.

EVERY epoch has its heroes. Great emergencies raise up men to meet the issues they create. All obstacles to human advancement are removed with ease and celerity when men are wise enough to employ honest and efficient administrative ability in the conduct of public affairs; and the history of all such men is in attestation of the principle that a pertinacious adhesion to truth and right will make surer headway against all opposition than an army with banners.

The National Republican Party was organized in 1856, on new issues, and its platform declared for principles that were startling to the conservatives of the old parties, but were cheerfully and heartily welcomed by the new men who were then coming forward upon the political stage to fashion and control public opinion. It is to-day, in all the freshness and vigor of its youth, not only the controlling power in our great Republic, but a force that vibrates through the world, in its tenders of freedom to the down-trodden, and the hope of enfranchisement it raises

in the pained heart of every enthralled creature of God. Its principles are immutable as the eternal laws of right and justice, and there is no power on earth to hinder their ultimate triumph.

Such a party must not only have representative men for its candidates, but men whose lives have exemplified its principles and breathed its faith. This belief animated it in the selection of the lamented LINCOLN for the highest office in the gift of a free people; and, taking heed of all past experience and the emergencies of the present hour, the same belief has guided and controlled the nomination of U. S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The sketches of their lives, contained in the following pages, although necessarily brief, will commend them, it is hoped, to the cheerful support of all honest men.

NOTE.—The early history of the Dorchester and Windsor Colonies, and the Genealogy of the Grant Family, are compiled from Savage's New England Genealogical Dictionary, Stiles' History of Windsor, and other authentic sources.

LIFE OF GRANT.

ULYSSES SIDNEY GRANT, candidate of the National Republican Party for the Presidency, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1822, and is now (June, 1868) in his forty-seventh year. He is descended from the old Puritan stock of the Grants, who came from Dorchester, England, as the following genealogical data, the result of much research and investigation, will abundantly attest; and, although we are not of those who believe that ancestors make the man, the fact of Grant's descent from those hardy pioneers of civilization, who erected the foundation of our free institutions in a howling wilderness, will in some degree account for his remarkable pertinacity of character, and the sterling integrity that equally distinguishes him in public and in private life.

Foremost among the colonies of 1630 who came to Massachusetts Bay, both as regards the character of its members and the date of its arrival, was the one which settled at Dorchester, and afterward removed to Windsor, Connecticut. It had been formed mostly from the western counties of England early in the spring of 1629, by the exertions of the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, whose zeal and labors fairly entitle him to the appellation of the "great patron of New England emigration." This "honorable company," says Trumbull, was derived from the counties of Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire.

"Great pains were taken," says the historian of Dorchester, Massachusetts, "to construct this company of such materials as should compose a well-ordered settlement, containing all the elements of an independent community." In January, 1630, a Congregational church was gathered at Plymouth of persons who intended to migrate to America for the purpose of enjoying those religious privileges, which the measures of Archbishop Laud denied them at home. Observing a day of fasting and prayer to seek divine assistance, they selected two ministers, who, accepting the office of spiritual guides, on the 20th of March, 1630, this company of one hundred and forty persons, including the Rev. John Maverick and Rev. John Warham, their ministers, embarked at Plymouth in the *Mary and John*, a vessel of 400 tons burden, commanded by Captain Squeb. "So we came," says Clapp, "by the hand of God, through the deeps comfortably; having preaching and expounding of the Word of God every day for ten weeks together, by our ministers." On the Lord's day, May 30, 1630, their good ship came to anchor on the New England coast. They landed at Nantasket, now Hull. Here they were in a forlorn wilderness, destitute of any habitation, and most other necessities of life. They soon, however, found good pasture for their cattle at Mattapan, now known as Dorchester Neck, or South Boston. Their settlement was named Dorchester, in honor of Rev. Mr. White, of Dorchester, England, who had been of great service to them in organizing their church, and which had also been the home of several of their number. They were a godly and religious people, and many of them persons of note and figure, being dignified with the title of "Mr.," which few in those days wore.

After residing a few years in Dorchester they heard of another "land of promise," represented to be far superior in natural resources, and possessing many advantages over their first location, for prosecuting their great enterprise. With the same indomitable energy with which they severed the ties of kindred and all the attachments to their native land, and braved the dangers of the boisterous Atlantic, a major-

ity of the church which had been first organized at Plymouth, England, with the Rev. John Warham, their pastor, and the deacons of the church, their wives and children, and all their earthly goods and chattels, they traveled through an unexplored wilderness, endured untold hardships, exposed to danger and death from wild, ferocious beasts and savage Indians, to Podunk, on the Connecticut River, where they commenced life anew in the wilderness. Their new settlement they named Dorchester, but subsequently changed it to Windsor.

Living without a government, the people of Windsor, Hartford, Wethersfield, and neighboring settlements, agreed to adopt and be governed temporarily by the old Mosaic Law of the Bible, so far as it was applicable to their condition. This continued but a few months. On the 26th of April, 1636, the magistrates of Newtown (now Hartford), Watertown (now Wethersfield), and Dorchester (now Windsor) met and formed the General Court, which was three years before a governor was chosen over the colony of Connecticut. But neither the magistrates nor the General Court, nor any subsequent government, ever enacted the ridiculous Blue Laws of Connecticut, as published in Peters' history of that State. They were mostly pure fiction, based on very slight foundation, and written by Rev. Samuel Peters, after he was expelled from the State and country as a Tory, during the War of Independence, to degrade and caricature his native State, while enjoying the hospitality of the oppressors of his countrymen, during his exile in England, in order to propitiate their favor.

Two generations later, in 1695, another colony from the original church in Dorchester, Massachusetts, inspired with a missionary spirit to propagate the faith and polity of their fathers, was organized into a church and emigrated to South Carolina; there they purchased land and formed a settlement, which they named Dorchester. This location proving unhealthy, they subsequently abandoned it, when a large tract of land between the Ogeechee and Altamaha Rivers, in Geor-

gia, came into market, which they purchased and soon occupied. Their principal settlement they called Midway, and the county they named Liberty. There they carried the institutions of New England, the church and the preacher, the schools and their teachers, and made their community an oasis of refined civilization in that moral waste, which has continued to the present day. Probably no county in all the Southern States has furnished as many educated men, including statesmen, judges, lawyers, professors of colleges, and other professional teachers and ministers of the gospel, as the county of Liberty, in Georgia.

Conspicuous among the first settlers of Dorchester and Windsor, occupying a prominent position as a citizen, an officer of the Government and of the Church, was the progenitor of that branch of the Grant family, a part of whose descendants will be found in the following Genealogical Record:

- (1) I. MATHEW GRANT, the first ancestor in America of General Ulysses S. Grant, was born in England, Tuesday, October 27, 1601. He was one of the original company who came in the *Mary and John* with Maverick and Warham, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was a man of mark in his day; was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts, May 18, 1631; removed to Windsor, Connecticut, with the first company who settled in that town; was second town-clerk there; also, the first, and, for many years, the principal surveyor; was a prominent man in the church; he was exceedingly conscientious and just in all his transactions and duties; the records which he made, with his notes and explanations, are highly appreciated by investigators of the present day; he was the compiler of OLD CHURCH RECORDS, now of great value, and often quoted in the Historical Works of Connecticut, and furnish many interesting facts, which can be found nowhere else, and their value can be hardly overestimated; he was a pious, laborious, conscientious,

Christian man, and model town-clerk. He married, first, in England, November 16, 1625, Priscilla —; she died in April, 1644; second, married Susanna, widow of William Rockwell, May 29, 1645; she died November 14, 1666. He died December 16, 1681, aged 80. His children, all by his first wife, were:

- 1 1. Priscilla, born in England, September 14, 1626; married Michael Humphrey.
- 2 2. Josiah, born in England.
- 3 3. Samuel, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 12, 1631.
- 4 4. Tahan, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 3, 1634.
- 5 5. John, born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 20, 1642.

SECOND GENERATION.

- (2) II. Josiah 2—2 son of Mathew (1) I. and Priscilla Grant, born in England and came with his father to Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Windsor, Connecticut. He had:

- 6 1. Josiah, born November 24, 1678.

- (3) II. Samuel 3—3 son of Mathew (1) I. and Priscilla Grant, married, May 27, 1658, Mary Porter, daughter of John and Rose Porter, who came from England and settled in Windsor, with several children, previous to 1637. He was admitted freeman of Connecticut, October 7, 1669, and resided in Windsor. His children were:

- 7 1. Samuel, born April 20, 1659.
- 8 2. John, born April 24, 1664.
- 9 3. Mathew, born September 22, 1666.
- 10 4. Josiah, born May 9, 1668.
- 11 5. Nathaniel, born April 14, 1672.
- 12 6. Mary, born January 23, 1676.
- 13 7. Sarah, born January 19, 1679.

- (4) II. Tahan 4—4 son of Mathew (1) I. and Priscilla Grant, lived in Windsor, married January 22, 1663, Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Palmer, an early settler of Windsor, who came from England, and was a freeman of Connecticut in 1669. She was baptized in Windsor, October 11, 1640. He died November 14, 1680. His children were:
- 14 1. Mathew, born January 4, 1664.
 - 15 2. Tahan, born September 27, 1665; married Hannah Bissell, 1690.
 - 16 3. Hannah, born January 8, 1668.
 - 17 4. Thomas, born February 20, 1671.
 - 18 5. Joseph, born May 14, 1673.
 - 19 6. Sarah, born September 19, 1675.
 - 20 7. Mary, born October 23, 1678.
 - 21 8. Another child, born 1680.

- (5) II. John 5—5 son of Mathew (1) I. and Priscilla Grant; married Mary, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Loomis Hull, son of George Hull, who came from England with the first settlers in Dorchester and removed to Windsor in 1637. He was an influential citizen and held important offices in both towns. John Grant died in Windsor, July 22, 1684; his wife died January 2, 1719. Their children were:
- 22 1. John, born October 20, 1670; died soon.
 - 23 2. John, born August 6, 1673; died May 17, 1687.
 - 24 3. Mary, born April 26, 1675.
 - 25 4. Elizabeth, born July 10, 1677.
 - 26 5. Abigail, born January 27, 1680.
 - 27 6. Josiah born.

THIRD GENERATION.

- (6) III. Josiah 6—1 son of Josiah 2—2; married (1) Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia Vore Cook, who died July 30, 1713. He married (2) Sarah Cook, August 4, 1714. His children were:

- 28 1. Josiah, born January 22, 1710.
- 29 2. Sarah, born March 11, 1711.
- 30 3. Mary, born July 20, 1713.
- 31 4. John, born May 17, 1715.
- 32 5. Increase, born February 13, 1717.
- 33 6. Elijah, born June 22, 1719; died August 13, 1724.
- 34 7. Huldah, born May 25, 1721.
- 35 8. Ebenezer, born March 2, 1723.
- 36 9. Jerusha, born January 17, 1725.

(7) III. Samuel 7—1 son of Samuel 3—3 and Mary Porter Grant, daughter of John Porter, a native of England, and an early settler in Windsor; married (1) Hannah Filley, December 6, 1683; she died April 18, 1686, leaving a daughter; he married (2) April 11, 1688, Grace, daughter of John and Elizabeth Booth Minor, and daughter of Thomas and Grace Palmer Minor, of Stonington, Connecticut, who came from England, and first settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He resided in East Windsor. His children were:

- 37 1. Hannah, born September 2, 1684; died young.
- 38 2. Hannah.
- 39 3. Samuel.
- 40 4. Noah, born December 16, 1692.
- 41 5. Abigail.
- 42 6. Ephraim.
- 43 7. Grace.
- 44 8. David born; died June 14, 1748.
- 45 9. Ebenezer.

(8) III. John 8—2 son of Samuel 3—3 and Mary Porter Grant; married Elizabeth Skinner, June 5, 1690; he died July, 1695. They had one son:

- 46 1. John.

(9) III. Mathew 9—3 son of Samuel 3—3 and Mary Porter Grant; married Hannah, daughter of Edward and

Elizabeth Fox-Chapman; October 29, 1690; her parents were married in England, and her father was killed in the great Indian war at Fort Narraganset, in the Swamp fight, 1675. Their children were:

- 47 1. Mathew, born October 22, 1691; died April 19, 1710.
- 48 2. Daniel, born February 2, 1693.
- 49 3. Hannah, born March 5, 1695.
- 50 4. William, born January 23, 1700; died May, 1701.
- 51 5. Mary, born April 17, 1702.
- 52 6. Rachel, born April 17, 1704.
- 53 7. William, born June 7, 1706.
- 54 8. Sarah, born July 17, 1710.

(10) III. Josiah 10—4 son of Samuel 3—3 and Mary Porter Grant; removed to Stonington, 1695 or 1696, where he married Rebecca, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah Avery Minor, July 8, 1696. They were admitted to the Stonington Church, 1699. He died March 28, 1732. She died January 15, 1747, aged 75. Their children were:

- 55 1. Josiah.
- 56 2. John.
- 57 3. Oliver.
- 58 4. Noah.
- 59 5. Minor.

(11) III. Nathaniel 11—5 son of Samuel 3—3 and Mary Porter Grant; married Bathia Warner, May 16, 1699. Their children were:

- 60 1. Bathia, born January 17, 1700.
- 61 2. Ruth, born February 19, 1702.
- 62 3. Nathaniel, born October 18, 1705.
- 63 4. Benjamin, born July 8, 1708.
- 64 5. Esther, born October 31, 1710.
- 65 6. Jonathan, born August 18, 1713; died September 10, 1713.

FOURTH GENERATION.

(12) IV. Noah 40—4 son of Samuel 7—1 and Grace Minor Grant; married June 12, 1717, Martha, daughter of John and Abigail Lathrop Huntington, of Norwich, Connecticut, son of Christopher and Ruth Rockwell Huntington, who was son of Simon and Margaret Huntington, who died of the small-pox on his passage from England to Boston in 1632. Many of the descendants of these ancestors have occupied eminent positions in civil, ecclesiastical, and military service, especially in the War of Independence. But one of the most distinguished of these descendants is General U. S. Grant, commander of the Union Army in the Great Rebellion. The children of Noah and Grace Minor Grant were:

66 1. Noah, born July 12, 1718.

67 2. Adonison.

68 3. Solomon.

69 4. Marther.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(13) V. Noah 66—1 son of Noah 40—4 and Marther Huntington Grant; married, November 5, 1746, Susanna Delano, probably a lineal descendant of Philip Delano, who was a member of the English Pilgrim Church in Leyden, and arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621. He was a native of Windsor, now Toland, Connecticut. He raised a company, of which he was captain, in the French and Indian war, and was killed in the battle at White Plains, in 1756; his brother, Lieutenant Solomon Grant, of his company, was killed in the same battle. The children of Noah and Susanna Delano Grant were:

70 1. Noah, born June 20, 1748.

71 2. Peter.

SIXTH GENERATION.

- (14) VI. Noah 70—1 son of Noah 66—1 and Susanna Delano Grant, resided in Coventry, Connecticut. He served in the Revolutionary War from beginning to end. Married (1) Mrs. Anna Richardson, whose maiden name was Buell, a relative of General Don Carlos Buell, by whom he had two sons. He emigrated to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, about 1790, after the death of his first wife, where he married (2) Rachel Kelley, March 4, 1792, an estimable lady, who proved an excellent wife. He removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1799; and to Portage County, on the Western Reserve, in 1804. He inherited considerable property, but died poor. His children were:

- 72 1. Solomon, born in Coventry, Connecticut.
- 73 2. Peter, born in Coventry, Connecticut.
- 74 3. Susan.
- 75 4. Jesse Root, born January 23, 1794, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.
- 76 5. Margaret.
- 77 6. Noah.
- 78 7. John.
- 79 8. Roswell.
- 80 9. Rachel.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

- (15) VII. Jesse Root 75—4 son of Noah 70—1 and Rachel Kelley Grant, was named for Hon. Jesse Root, a patriot and officer of the American Revolution, member of Congress and Chief Justice of Connecticut. At sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to his half-brother, to learn the tanning business, at Maysville, Kentucky. Soon after he became of age, commenced business on his own account in Ravenna, Ohio, and subsequently at Point Pleasant, on the

Ohio River, in Clermont County, Ohio. He married Miss Hannah Simpson, in June, 1820. She was the second daughter of Mr. John Simpson, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, born and brought up in that county, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. Her father moved to Clermont County, when she was eighteen years of age. He was an independent farmer, and the family were much respected.

Their children are :

- 81 1. Ulysses Sidney, born April 27, 1822.
- 82 2. Simpson.
- 83 3. Clara.
- 84 4. Virginia.
- 85 5. Orvil L.
- 86 6. Mary Frances.

The facts of the foregoing record, which are now for the first time made public, and are verified by history, family records, and the testimony of his surviving relatives, explodes the idea advanced by Grant's most voluminous biographers, that his ancestors were Scotch—although, were such the fact, it would be no more to his discredit than the attested historical data of his pedigree. Now, however, he occupies a position before the American people and the world that invests every new discovery regarding his history, sentiments, and character with weighty interest; and the people will estimate every such discovery at a value corresponding with their love for the man, and their admiration for his character as a citizen, an officer, and a gentleman.

Grant's early youth was spent at his native place, and he obtained the rudiments of a common English education near Georgetown, in Brown County. Some writers take delight in the theory that he was remarkably dull and obtuse in his younger days, but there are several events of his early life which give sufficient evidence of his acuteness and of a native talent that would do credit to maturer years. There is no

truth in the stories of his youthful inaptness; and here we are disposed to drop the discussion of his life that preceded his entrance at West Point for the reason that, in a sketch of this kind, the facts that relate to his public career are alone important; and we have only space wherein to treat them briefly, without the least attention to minor points.

He was admitted to the Military Academy as a cadet in the year 1839, he being then seventeen years of age. He pursued his studies with indefatigable industry, and never missed a lesson—although it is related of him that his success was the result of only the severest mental discipline; and that the knowledge he acquired was at the expense of more labor than was devoted to intellectual tasks by any other member of his class. But, if the process of learning was difficult in his case, it resulted in the acquisition of knowledge that he ever retained; for whatever he laid away in the storehouse of his mind, was there reserved for use whenever wanted, as he held on to it with the same firmness that has distinguished every act of his life. His memory is wonderful; and to that and a well-regulated mind, a cool judgment, and a deliberative thoughtfulness, are attributed the surprising successes of his life. Immediately after his entrance at West Point, his father wrote to inquire how he passed the examination. His answer was very characteristic:

“I passed examination on what I had learned by hard study,” he replied; “and let me tell you, father, I don’t think I shall ever forget it. I don’t expect to make very fast progress, but I shall try to hold on to what I get.”

One incident of his cadet life, as illustrative of his disposition at this period of his career, will prove interesting to the reader. It is extracted, substantially, from “The Tanner Boy,” by Major Penniman:

His first position was that of a private in the battalion of cadets. As a novitiate, he must pass the usual ordeals. One day, when the company was enjoying a sham review, he was continually harassed with practical jokes. Stepping quickly

in front of the parade, and tossing his cadet uniform to a comrade, he cried out, in keen, piercing tones:

"No more of this, gentlemen!"

"Why, what's the matter?" they exclaimed, taken by surprise.

"I say, *no more of this!* Captain, if you don't know your duty better than to violate good discipline in this manner, lay aside your assumed position for a few minutes, and I will teach you!"

The captain dropped his rank, and, stepping up to Grant, was soon laid sprawling and soundly punished on the parade ground.

"Now," said the young Buckeye, quietly turning to the next in command, "as you have shared in this fun, lieutenant, it is your duty to defend our captain."

The two were soon engaged, and the lieutenant shared the fate of the commander.

Grant now squared himself before the front, and, glancing his flashing eye along the line, raising his voice still higher, he exclaimed,

"You now understand the matter, gentlemen. I am for the protection of my rights; and I will protect them if I have to grapple with every member of this company."

There was a shout along the whole line—

"Bravo!" "Well done, Grant!" "Three cheers for Ohio pluck!" rang out from scores of youthful voices.

"There, Grant; you've fairly won the day against all odds," chimed in the captain, extending a fraternal hand.

"Yes, indeed, you have," added the lieutenant, following suit. "We sha'n't poke fun at you any more!"

"No, that we sha'n't," exclaimed others of his comrades, now in the best of spirits.

Grant stooped down calmly, and put on his coat, as if nothing unusual had happened; but he was never annoyed after that with any of their cadet fun at his expense. He was ever after called, as a brevet to his proof of bravery, "Company Grant;" and is thus known to this day by many in the army.

He graduated on the 30th of June, 1843, standing No. 21 in a class of thirty-nine members. Among his classmates were the following officers, who distinguished themselves more or less in the war of the Rebellion :

Major-General William B. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, graduated first.

Colonel William P. Reynolds, of Ohio, graduated fifth.

Brigadier-General Isaac F. Quinby, of New Jersey, originator and first colonel of the Thirteenth New York two-years' volunteers, graduated sixth.

Major-General John J. Peck, of New York, graduated eighth.

Major-General Joseph Jones Reynolds, of Indiana, for a long period during the late war chief of staff of Generals Rosecrans and Thomas as commanders of the Army of the Cumberland, graduated tenth.

Colonel James A. Hardie graduated eleventh.

Colonel Henry F. Clark graduated twelfth.

Samuel G. French, of New Jersey, a renegade, and for a time a major-general in the rebel ranks, graduated fourteenth.

Major-General Christopher Colon Augur, of New York, graduated sixteenth.

Franklin Gardner, of New York and Iowa, a renegade and major-general of the rebel army, captured at Port Hudson, graduated seventeenth.

Major-General Charles S. Hamilton, of New York, formerly of the Army of the Potomac, and afterward of the Tennessee, under General Grant, graduated twenty-sixth.

Major-General Frederick Steele, of New York, formerly of the Army of the Tennessee, graduated thirtieth.

Brigadier-General Rufus Ingalls, of Maine, graduated thirty-second.

Brigadier-General Henry M. Judah, of Maryland and New York, graduated thirty-fifth; and other officers connected with the belligerent armies.

Although Grant ranked below ten of those above men-

tioned, in the graduating class, the use he has since made of his natural tact and education has advanced him to a position far beyond the hopes or ambition of any of them.

The limits of this sketch will hereafter allow only a brief reference to prominent facts in the career of its hero, for they are sufficiently abundant to form an ordinary volume of themselves.

On the first day of July, 1843, he entered the United States regular army, as a brevet second lieutenant of infantry. He became connected with the Fourth Regiment of regular infantry, then stationed in Missouri and Missouri Territory. Brevet Second Lieutenant Grant remained in this region until ordered into Texas. He was at Corpus Christi at the time he received his full commission as second lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, which bore date from September 30, 1845. He joined the army of General Taylor, who had in 1845 been appointed to the command of the troops in Texas, and participated in the battles of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846. He had, however, on the previous November, rejoined his old regiment, the Fourth Infantry. He also took part in the brilliant operations of General Taylor along the Rio Grande, and in the battle of Monterey, September 23, 1846, at which place the troops under General Taylor defeated a superior force of Mexicans posted in strong works of intrenchment.

Previous to the surrender of Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847, the Fourth Infantry was transferred to General Scott's command before that city, and Lieutenant Grant was transferred with his regiment. He took part in the siege operations of that place, and afterward advanced under the commanding general to the Mexican capital.

During the month of April, 1847, Lieutenant Grant was appointed regimental quartermaster. As such he participated in the various contests until the United States army occupied the city of Mexico.

But, although the staff appointment held by Lieutenant Grant at that time did not necessarily involve his entering

into the actual strife, still his brave disposition prevented him from keeping out of it. At the battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, he behaved with such distinguished gallantry that he was awarded by Congress a brevet of first lieutenant, to date from the day of that battle. Lieutenant Grant, however, declined the honor of a brevet, and was, therefore, promoted to the full rank of first lieutenant, to date from September 16, 1847. He behaved with still more distinguished gallantry during the remainder of the operations before the city of Mexico, but especially at the battle of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847. The following extracts are from the official reports to the War Department relative to this battle.

In the report of Captain Horace Brooks, Second Artillery, of the battle of Chapultepec, he says:

I succeeded in reaching the fort with a few men. Here Lieutenant U. S. Grant, and a few more men of the Fourth Infantry, found me, and, by a joint movement, after an obstinate resistance, a strong field-work was carried, and the enemy's right was completely turned.

The report of Major Francis Lee, commanding the Fourth Infantry at the battle of Chapultepec, says:

At the first barrier the enemy was in strong force, which rendered it necessary to advance with caution. This was done, and when the head of the battalion was within short musket range of the barrier, Lieutenant Grant, Fourth Infantry, and Captain Brooks, Second Artillery, with a few men of their respective regiments, by a handsome movement to the left, turned the right flank of the enemy, and the barrier was carried. . . . Second Lieutenant Grant behaved with distinguished gallantry on the 13th and 14th. . . .

The report of brevet Colonel John Garland, commanding the first brigade at the battle of Chapultepec, says:

The rear of the enemy had made a stand behind a breast-work from which they were driven by detachments of the Second Artillery, under Captain Brooks, and the Fourth Infantry, under Lieutenant Grant, supported by other regiments of the division, after a short but sharp conflict. . . .

I recognized the command as it came up, mounted a howitzer on the top of a convent, which, under the direction of Lieutenant Grant, Quartermaster of the Fourth Infantry, and Lieutenant Ledrum, Third Artillery, annoyed the enemy considerably. . . . I must not omit to call attention to Lieutenant Grant, Fourth Infantry, who acquitted himself most nobly upon several occasions under my own observation.

In this particular mention of officers for gallantry and good conduct, besides the officers of his own staff, General Garland names but one other officer besides Lieutenant Grant out of his whole brigade.

General Worth's report, September 16, also speaks highly of Lieutenant Grant.

For gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chapultepec, Lieutenant Grant received a brevet of captain of the regular army, to date from September 13, 1847. The brevet was awarded by Congress during the session of 1849-50, and was confirmed during January, 1850.

After the war with Mexico the Fourth Regular Infantry came to New York, and for some time Lieutenant Grant was stationed in that State. The regiment was divided among the various forts and defenses of the northern frontier and in Michigan.

During the year 1852 the Fourth Infantry was ordered to the Department of the Pacific, and the battalion to which Lieutenant Grant was attached had its head-quarters at Fort Dallas, Oregon. While in this Territory Lieutenant Grant received his promotion to a captaincy, with a commission dating from August, 1853.

On the 31st of July, 1854, Captain Grant resigned his connection with the United States Army.

After his resignation he made his residence in the city of St. Louis. He was engaged in commercial pursuits in that place until the year 1859, when he removed to Galena, Illinois, where he became connected in partnership with his father in the leather trade. It was in reference to his connection with this business that he made his noted reply to

the politicians, who visited him at Vicksburg for the sole purpose of getting him into conversation about politics. While one of them was in the midst of the most flowery rhetoric, General Grant interrupted him with—

“There is no use of talking politics to me. I know nothing about that subject, and, furthermore, I do n’t know of any person among my acquaintances who does. But,” continued he, “there is one subject with which I am perfectly acquainted; talk of that, and I am your man.”

“What is that, General?” asked the politicians, in surprise.

“Tanning leather,” replied Grant.

Grant was engaged in the leather business at the time the rebellion broke out in April, 1861, and when a call was made by the President for troops, he offered his services to the country, through the Governor of Illinois. Governor Yates, being of the opinion that he could use the services of the candidate to better advantage near his own person, appointed him an aid on his staff and mustering-officer of Illinois volunteers. He retained this position until June 15, 1861, when he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, organized at Mattoon on that day.

The regiment was for some time stationed at Caseyville, and, as soon as ready for active service, was ordered into Missouri. About the middle of July, 1861, it was stationed along the Hannibal and Hudson Railroad, in the northern part of that State, and formed part of General Hurlbut’s forces. It was afterward stationed in the neighborhood of Mexico, Missouri, where it was incorporated with General Pope’s troops, and, during the early part of August, garrisoned Pilot Knob. During the next week it marched to Ironton, Missouri, and shortly after garrisoned Marble Creek, Missouri. These movements occupied most of the time until August 23, 1861, when Colonel Grant was detached from the command of his regiment and appointed a brigadier-general of United States volunteers, with rank and commission from May 17, 1861.

General Grant was, soon after his appointment, placed in

command of the post of Cairo, and his forces were afterward increased by the addition of troops organized under General McClelland. The post of Cairo included within its jurisdiction the Missouri shore of the Mississippi River from Cape Girardeau to New Madrid. At this time Kentucky was supposed to be neutral; but the rebel troops were stationed so close on its borders that they never hesitated to cross into that State, if, by so manœuvering, they could gain any advantage over the Union troops. General Grant soon found this out, and, being determined to be even with the rebels, occupied Paducah, Kentucky, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, on September 6, 1861. Nineteen days after, he took possession of Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River, and, by these movements, not only blockaded the rivers against the running of supplies into the States in rebellion, but also secured two fine bases of operation for future movements. He garrisoned each of these posts with strong bodies of troops, but still retained his head-quarters at Cairo.

The personal appearance of General Grant at this time was any thing but complimentary to the great man; and, when compared with the bright buttons and glittering shoulder-straps of his first and second lieutenants, was very remarkable. He would move about with his attire cast about his person, as if thrown on and left to fall as it might please, taking no care or trouble about his appearance; and, in the place of the usual military hat and gold cord, was an old, battered "stovepipe"—one that his subordinates would perhaps not pick up in the street. In his mouth he always carried a black-looking cigar, and he seemed to be perpetually smoking.

Some one speaking rather sarcastically about his stovepipe hat and his passion for cigars, was taken up by one of Grant's friends, who said that "such a stovepipe as Grant should be allowed to smoke."

Under orders from the Commander of the West, to which Cairo and its surroundings, now formed into a district, belonged, General Grant made an onward movement or recon-

noissancé down the Mississippi River, toward the coast of South-east Missouri. The object of the movement was to destroy the rebel camp at Belmont, opposite Columbus, both of which places had been taken possession of by the rebels, and the latter fortified. On the 7th of November, the forces under General Grant, consisting of two brigades, landed, and were met by the rebels, who were driven before them in disorder. But the rebel garrisons at Hickman and Columbus soon crossed over the river to aid the defeated forces on the Missouri shore. General Grant's troops now were outnumbered, and he had to fall back to the boats, and, by them, to the posts of Cairo and on the Ohio River.

There was a great deal of talk about this affair of Belmont, and it was officially investigated. The evidence in relation to it, when stripped of all verbiage, established the following facts:

I. That the movement upon the enemy was ordered by General Fremont for a specific purpose, its necessity being by no means established.

II. That the commander at Cairo had no discretion in the premises, except as to the time and manner of his attack.

III. That the attack was well planned, and brilliantly executed, our troops displaying a degree of bravery that entitles them to the highest praise.

IV. That after the victory was achieved, the ardor of the victors caused them to temporarily leave their ranks for the purpose of destroying the enemy's camp.

V. That when thus in disorder they were assailed by the enemy, then strongly reënforced, but gallantly succeeded in cutting their way through to their boats, bringing off their trophies from the field, though reluctantly leaving many of the wounded and dead.

VI. That the affair, of no consequence in its effects upon the progress of the war, was a victory for our arms, and, as such, must be recorded.

If the history of the war had no worse record against the honor and bravery of our troops than that of the affair at Belmont, we would have cause to rejoice.

The removal of General Fremont from the command of the Department of the West, and the appointment of General Halleck to that position, for some time delayed General Grant's operations; but on the 20th of December, 1861, General Halleck, appreciating the military ability of General Grant, extended his command, which made it then one of the largest divisions in the country, and, by Special Orders No. 78, of that date, gave him the superior charge of the District of Cairo, which included all the southern part of Illinois, that part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, and the southern counties of Missouri south of Cape Girardeau. All the troops stationed along the banks of the Ohio River, on both sides, east of Caledonia, and to the mouth of the Cumberland, formed part of the District of Cairo, and came under General Grant's command at this time.

As soon as he had gathered his troops together in the shape and position he wanted them, he started on an expedition which, although presenting no important results in itself, formed the basis of one of the finest and most successful of the early campaigns of the war. On Wednesday, January 15, 1862, he, having divided his force into five columns, started from different points of the south shore of the Ohio River into the interior of that part of the State of Kentucky between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. These five columns met at the proper time and place, at the appointed rendezvous, near the rebel lines. Of the united force, which consisted of nineteen regiments of infantry, four regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery, General Grant assumed the superior command.

The division, larger than many of the modern corps, moved in a triangular direction through that part of Kentucky in the rear of Fort Henry and the defenses of Columbus, and returned in safety to the base of operations along the Ohio River.

On the 1st of February, 1862, he again divided his forces into two divisions and four brigades. One brigade he sta-

tioned at Cairo, under the charge of General Paine, who was made commander of that post and Mound City. Another brigade, under Acting-General Morgan, he stationed at Bird's Point, and the other two brigades he formed into a division, under General McClelland.

Having thus secured his rear from surprise, he, with his last force—the First Division of the District of Cairo—on the 3d of February, started on his expedition against Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, which defensive position he occupied on February 6, without a fight. Having garrisoned the place, he did not rest here, but immediately began moving his forces overland toward Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River. The navy, which had attacked this fort, had been repulsed, and it became necessary to reduce the place by regular military operations. The military, which by this time had been greatly reinforced, arrived; and was divided into three divisions.

On the 12th of February, only six days after the fall of Fort Henry, General Grant began investing the rebel position at Fort Donelson, which was fifteen miles distant from the captured fort on the Tennessee. This rebel work was far more extensive than the one taken on the 6th, and was garrisoned by about twenty thousand men, under Generals Pillow, Floyd, and Buckner.

The attack commenced on the morning of the 13th of February, and was continued with great vigor on the 14th and 15th.

During these four days and nights the troops—then certainly green in the hardships of campaigning—were exposed to all the inclemencies of the worst kind of weather known in that latitude, and, having to march light, were not provided with shelter.

On the night of the 15th, General Grant, by dint of hard fighting and good manœuvres, managed to secure all the commanding positions around the rebel works. This fact was discovered by the rebels, and a brigade commanded by General Floyd, that had been stationed in the most advan-

tageous position in the rear of the rebel works, at once took advantage of their locality and beat a retreat, leaving their companions within the works to do whatever they felt inclined to—either run, fight, or surrender. General Pillow also deserted the post. General Buckner, the only commanding officer remaining, seeing that resistance would be worse than useless, opened a correspondence with General Grant, under a flag of truce. The following is a copy of the documents; and Grant's reply plainly sets forth the man:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16, 1862.

To Brigadier-General Grant, commanding United States forces near Fort Donelson:

SIR—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces and fort under my command, and in that view suggest an armistice until twelve o'clock to-day. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

General Grant replied as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD, }
CAMP NEAR DONELSON, February 16, 1862. }

To General S. B. Buckner, Confederate Army:

Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. *No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.* I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

This reply was very distasteful to the aristocratic Buckner; but, knowing that he could not make any vigorous opposition to another assault, he was compelled to submit, which he did very ungraciously, in the following reply:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DOVER, Tennessee, February 16, 1862.

To Brigadier-General U. S. Grant, U. S. A. :

SIR—The distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compels me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose. I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,

Brigadier-General, C. S. A.

At Fort Henry, the Rebel General Tilghman, staff and sixty men were taken prisoners, the rest having moved to support the garrison at Fort Donelson. At Fort Donelson the results were still more glorious. Besides the fort itself, which was valuable in our hands in preventing blockade runners passing up the Cumberland into the rebel territory, the Union forces took General Buckner, nearly 14,000 prisoners, 3,000 horses, 48 field-pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, and a large quantity of commissary stores. The official reports state the rebel losses to have been 231 killed, 1,007 wounded, and 13,829 prisoners. Total 15,067. The Union loss was 446 killed, 1,735 wounded, and 150 prisoners. Total, 2331. Grant's forces having to fight in the open field against the rebels in intrenchments accounts for his much heavier loss in killed and wounded.

These victories were most important in their results, as they opened up both the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to our war vessels, which were to coöperate with our armies moving along their banks.

But this was not all. A body of rebels, about a thousand strong, that had been sent to help the garrison defending Fort Donelson, was very nicely decoyed into the Union lines on February 20, and of course became prisoners. On the same day Clarksville fell into the hands of the Unionists, and three days after Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, was occupied by Union troops, from whom it was never afterward wrested.

As the lines of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, which formed the center of the rebel position in that vicinity, were thus broken up, the wings at Columbus and Bowling Green naturally fell through of their own weight. Thus Kentucky was redeemed from rebel military rule, and the United States flag waved over the State of Tennessee, from which, as prophesied in the official reports of the affair, it was never again removed.

As a reward for his skill and pertinacity during this campaign, Brigadier-General Grant was promoted to the rank of Major-General of volunteers, to date from the surrender of Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862.

A very curious anecdote is told of General Halleck, in connection with General Grant, at this particular period. General Grant's troops were composed in the main part of Illinois and Indiana men. The reports of General Grant's fondness for whisky had been very freely circulated by those who were jealous of his rising fame, and a deputation of the Illinoisians paid a visit to General Halleck at his headquarters in St. Louis.

"You see, General," said the spokesman, "we have a number of Illinois volunteers under Grant, and it is not safe that their lives should be intrusted to the care of a man who so constantly indulges in whisky. Who knows what blunder he may commit?"

"Well, gentlemen," said the commander of the department, "I am satisfied with General Grant, and I have no doubt you will soon be."

While the deputation was staying at the hotel, the news arrived of the capture of Fort Donelson and thirteen thousand prisoners. General Halleck posted the intelligence himself on the hotel news-bulletin, and as he did so he remarked:

"If General Grant is such a drunkard, and can win such victories as these, I think it is my duty to issue an order that any person found sober in St. Louis to-night shall be punished with fine and imprisonment."

The people of St. Louis took the hint, and got "pretty

jolly," and among the most "happy" of the crowd was the temperance delegation from Illinois.

All the reports of General Grant's inebriety have been successfully refuted, but we can not forbear, in this connection, making the following quotation from the letter of an officer, who has long served on Grant's staff. He says:

I have seen him in every phase of his military life, and I can assert that the accusation of his being a drunkard is false. I have been in the same tent with him at all hours of the day and night, and I never *knew* him to be under the influence of liquor, or any thing even approaching it. I do not know what his former life may have been, but I do know that now he is a temperate man.

Soon after the battle of Donelson, a new district, called the District of West Tennessee, was created, and Grant assigned to the command of it, Brigadier-General W. T. Sherman succeeding him in the command of the Cairo District.

Grant at once occupied Clarksville, fifty miles above Donelson and sent Smith to take possession of Nashville. General Nelson, of Buell's army, had already taken the city, and Grant immediately repaired there in person. The enemy was now at Chattanooga, and Grant began fitting out expeditions against him.

On the 3d of March, 1862, Halleck telegraphed to McClellan:

Grant left his command without my authority, and went to Nashville. His army seems to be as much demoralized by the victory of Fort Donelson as was that of the Potomac by the defeat of Bull Run. It is hard to censure a successful General immediately after a victory, but I think he richly deserves it. I can get no returns, no reports, no information from him. Satisfied with his victory, he sits down and enjoys it, without any regard for the future.

Grant had been hard at work, preparing to move against the enemy, and the next day (March 4th) was surprised to receive from Halleck the following dispatch: "You will place Major-General C. F. Smith in command of expedition, and remain yourself at Fort Henry."

Grant was now a disgraced man, but bore his misfortunes as quietly as he had his victories.

On the 13th of March Grant was relieved from his disgrace, and at once moved his head-quarters to Savanna, and began concentrating his troops for the great battle of Shiloh.

The rebels, having information of the intended movement, concentrated the whole of their forces upon that portion of the advancing army that was rendezvousing at Pittsburg Landing, with the double object of preventing the junction of the two armies and with the hope of defeating each in detail. If Grant could be beaten before Buell arrived, the rebels were sure to be able to overmatch the forces of the latter; and if he could only be forced back, the way was open to recover the whole of the lost ground in Kentucky and Tennessee. Having very heavy forces, a steady plan and determined will, Johnston felt quite sure of his victory.

Grant at the same time was only waiting for Buell to arrive, to make the attack upon the rebels. On April 4 and 5, skirmishing took place along the whole line, and on the latter day the pickets were driven in. Grant sent out a force on the first day and repulsed the rebels, driving them five miles. On Saturday, the 5th, the rebels made a bolder push upon the lines, but were handsomely repulsed. At an early hour on Sunday, April 6, the Union pickets were again driven in, and the rebel sharp-shooters began picking off the officers. At about eight o'clock in the morning heavy masses of rebel infantry were to be seen advancing on the front, and the Union troops were ready to receive them. There was no surprise in the matter. The rebels advanced with tremendous force and overwhelming numbers, attacking Grant's army with great desperation. Steadily, foot by foot, the Unionists fell back to the river, closely followed by the rebels. When General Grant and his staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape, and shell, saw that his men were likely to fall into disorder, he rode from right to left, waving his hat and sword over his head, inciting the

men to stand firm for their honor and for their very lives, until reënforcements could cross the river. The reports of the battle thus speak of the conduct of the commanding officer:

There has never been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the commanding general to the lowest officer. General Grant and staff were in the field, riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire, during the entire two days of the battle, and all slept on the ground on Sunday night during a heavy rain. On several occasions General Grant got within range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon.

This was the first day's battle, and to the rebels it appeared to be a complete victory. So General Beauregard announced it to the head-quarters at Richmond. But during the afternoon, Buell's reënforcements arrived, with that general at their head, and part were thrown over before the first day's struggle was ended. During the night the whole force was thrown across the river, and General Grant soon reorganized the disordered army with the fresh troops. The next day the fight became general, and at the head of the united forces he led them on to victory. By four o'clock the rebels were in full retreat at all points, though not in serious disorder. They retreated toward Corinth, and it was deemed unwise, after two days of such serious struggles, for the Union troops to pursue them.

That the rebels were seriously crippled there can be but little doubt, as on April 8, the day after the second battle, General Beauregard sent a communication to General Grant, in which he stated he had "withdrawn" from the field in consequence of the reënforcement of the Union army, and requested permission to bury the rebel dead. General Grant replied that he had already buried the dead, and declined to accept or receive the flag of truce.

During this struggle the rebels lost in killed about four thousand men, among whom was one of their finest generals, Albert Sidney Johnston.

After the rebels had retreated to Corinth, all the country

west of a line drawn through Knoxville to the Rocky Mountains was made into the Department of the Mississippi, under command of General Halleck, who had to take the field in person. His forces at the beginning of May consisted of three armies, viz.: the Army of the Ohio, four divisions on the left, under General Buell, commander; the Army of the Mississippi, four divisions on the right, General Pope, commander; and the Army of the Tennessee, eight divisions in the center, General Grant, commander. It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the first day's struggle at Shiloh, General Halleck still had so good an opinion of General Grant that he gave him twice the force he had awarded to either General Pope or General Buell.

During the whole of the operations of the siege of Corinth, General Grant ranked second in command to General Halleck, and would have held that position on the field had a battle taken place.

On the 29th of May, 1862, Corinth was evacuated, and on the 11th of the following June, General Halleck was called to Washington. This call necessitated a remodeling of the whole of the departments of the West.

A new department was made to include Cairo, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Northern Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, west of the Tennessee River. This was denominated the Department of the Tennessee, and was placed under the charge of Major-General Grant. All the troops within it were included in the Thirteenth Army Corps of the United States forces.

The remainder of the summer was not remarkable for any very important movement in General Grant's department until September 19, 1862, when a portion of his corps, under General Rosecrans, attacked the rebels, under General Price, south of Iuka. The contest lasted until next day, the rebels retreating in the end. On October 3, the position at Corinth was attacked by the rebels, under General Van Dorn, and, after three days' fighting in and around the place, resulted in the defeat of the rebels and their final retreat.

In the meantime General Grant was engaged in his plans for the redemption of Northern Mississippi from rebel rule. On the 30th of October, 1862, the rebels began concentrating their forces at Ripley, Mississippi, with the intention of attacking General Grant's positions in that vicinity; but Grant, by his dispositions, completely outgeneraled them. On the 9th of November, 1862, a portion of his army occupied La Grange, a station west of Grand Junction, for the purpose of holding all the lines leading south from Tennessee.

To prevent any force from New Orleans coöperating by the Mississippi River with General Grant in the reduction of Vicksburg, the rebels, on November 25, 1862, began fortifying Port Hudson. On the 2d of December, a portion of General Grant's forces, however, under General Hovey, pushed down to Grenada, Mississippi, and occupied it, the rebels retreating with great loss of rolling-stock. The next day the rebels at Abbeville, Mississippi, abandoned their fortifications and retreated before the advance of General Grant.

Several river expeditions were sent out about this time by the Mississippi River fleet, which was coöperating with General Grant's military movements, and several cavalry collisions occurred along the outposts of the department.

During all these movements General Grant's forces were being gradually increased, until, on the 22d of December, it became necessary to organize them into four army corps, under the designations of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps. Each of these corps was placed under an efficient commander, and they were to operate, for a time, independent of each other, but under the direct command of General Grant.

He now began operating along the railroad, for the purpose of driving the enemy into the interior and cutting the railroad communication with Vicksburg, in which expedition he succeeded admirably. The right wing of his army was, however, not so successful, as General Sherman, who commanded it, found the defenses of Vicksburg much stronger than he anticipated. During the first part of the struggle the

rebels were driven from their exterior lines of defense; but on the 29th of December, being considerably reënforced from Grenada and other posts, they attacked the Unionists with their whole strength, and the expedition had to be abandoned.

General Grant now assumed the immediate command of the Army of the Mississippi, which was largely reënforced. Being satisfied by the result of General Sherman's operations that the north line of the enemy's works was too strong to be carried without a very heavy loss, he directed his attention to opening the canal which had been commenced the year before by General Williams across the peninsula on the west bank of the river. While working parties under Captain Prince, chief engineer of that army, were diligently employed upon this canal, General Grant directed his attention to several other projects for turning the enemy's position. The canal proving impracticable, and his other plans being unsuccessful, except as feints to draw off troops from Vicksburg, he determined to move his army by land down the west bank of the Mississippi River, some seventy miles, while transports for crossing should run past the enemy's batteries at Vicksburg.

The danger of running the batteries being very great, and the roads on the west side in horrible condition, this was a difficult and hazardous expedient, but it seemed to be the only possible solution of the problem. The execution of the plan, however, was greatly facilitated by Admiral Farragut, who had run two of his vessels past the enemy's batteries at Port Hudson and Grand Gulf, and cleared the river of the enemy's boats below Vicksburg; and finally, through the indomitable energy of the commanding general and the admirable dispositions of Admiral Porter for running the enemy's batteries, the operation was completely successful.

General Grant, having by feints so manœvered about the vicinity of Vicksburg as to deceive the rebels relative to the actual place he intended to strike, at last sent Colonel (afterward General) Grierson, the commander of the First

Cavalry Brigade, attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, on an expedition southward from La Grange, through the whole State of Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, in Louisiana. The object of this expedition was to cut all the communications of the rebels with the stronghold at Vicksburg. It was successfully conducted. It started from La Grange on April 17, 1863, and reached Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on May 2, thus traveling a distance of about eight hundred miles in fifteen days. It destroyed many of the enemy's railroad bridges, depots, tanneries, stores, and much rolling-stock, and demonstrated the fact that the interior of the State was entirely undefended.

As soon as General Grant discovered from deserters that Colonel Grierson's expedition had traveled far enough for his purpose, he began moving his forces across the river by the aid of the vessels that had run past the batteries at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The army crossed the river at Bruinsburg, April 30, turned Grand Gulf, and engaged the enemy near Port Gibson on May 1, and at Fourteen Mile Creek on the 3d of May. The enemy was defeated in both engagements, with heavy loss. General Grant now moved his forces by rapid marches to the north, in order to separate the garrison of Vicksburg from the covering army of Johnston. This movement was followed by the battles of Raymond, May 12; of Jackson, May 14; of Champion's Hill, May 16, and of Big Black River Bridge, May 17, in all of which our troops were victorious. General Grant now proceeded to invest Vicksburg.

On reaching the rear of the rebel city of Vicksburg, General Grant found his forces to be insufficient to entirely invest the rebel works. He had driven the forces of General Pemberton into the defenses; but there was still danger that the forces under Joe Johnston, in Grant's rear, might effect a junction with those in his front, as it was known that Johnston was gathering together all the troops he could muster into the service. Under the circumstances, General Grant thought it best to attempt to carry the works by storm.

In this he found he was not strong enough, and after two unsuccessful attacks, on May 19 and 22, he, on being reënforced by the Ninth Army Corps and General Heron's forces from North-western Arkansas, determined to invest the place and reduce it by the gradual operations of a siege. His army completely cut off all communication by land, as did the Union fleet on the water.

He then steadily approached the rebel works by means of saps and mines, until, after blowing up one or two of their defenses, he had approached so near to the city that on the first assault the place must have succumbed. Such was the position of affairs on July 3, when General Pemberton proposed an armistice and a capitulation, which was finally accepted; and on Independence Day of 1863, General Grant, at the head of his forces of occupation, took possession of the city of Vicksburg.

We quote the following from General Grant's official report as the result of the campaign:

The defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg, the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war, a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers, at least ten thousand killed and wounded; and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman, and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and organized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, etc., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

The General-in-Chief, in his annual report, when alluding to the Vicksburg campaign, thus speaks of General Grant:

When we consider the character of the country in which this army operated, the formidable obstacles to be overcome, the number of forces and the strength of the enemy's works, we can not fail to admire the courage and endurance of the troops, *and the skill and daring of their commander. No more*

brilliant exploit can be found in military history.
 It is hardly necessary to remark that General Grant never disobeyed an order or instruction, but always carried out, to the best of his ability, every wish or suggestion made to him by the Government.

For his brilliant operations before Vicksburg General Grant was appointed a major-general of the regular army of the United States, in the place of General Wool, retired.

When the news of this glorious victory reached President Lincoln in an official form, he wrote an autograph letter to General Grant, of which the following is a copy :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1863.

To Major-General Grant :

MY DEAR GENERAL—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for *the almost inestimable service you have done the country.* I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below, and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river, and join General Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment *that you were right and I was wrong.*

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

A gentleman who participated in the Vicksburg campaign of General Grant, up to the time the enemy crossed the Big Black in the retreat toward Vicksburg, states that “in starting on the movement, the General disencumbered himself of every thing, setting an example to his officers and men. He took neither a horse nor a servant, overcoat nor blanket, nor tent nor camp-chest, nor even a clean shirt. *His only baggage consisted of a tooth-brush.* He always showed his teeth to the rebels. He shared all the hardships of the private soldier,

sleeping in the front and in the open air, and eating hard-tack and salt pork. He wore no sword, had on a low-crowned citizen's hat, and the only thing about him to mark him as a military man was his two stars on his undress military coat. On the battle-field he was omnipresent, riding every-where, generally alone, into the very thickest of the fight, inspiring the troops by his imperturbable coolness and bravery."

It is stated that General Grant entered Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, with a cigar in his mouth. In alluding to this fact, a newspaper of strong copperhead proclivities remarked as follows:

We pardon General Grant's smoking a cigar as he entered the smoldering ruins of the town of Vicksburg. A little stage effect is admissible in great captains, considering that Napoleon at Milan wore the little cocked hat and sword of Marengo, and that snuff was the inevitable concomitant of victory in the great Frederick. General Grant is a noble fellow, and by the terms of capitulation he accorded to the heroic garrison showed himself as generous as Napoleon was to Wurmsur at the surrender of Mantua. His deed will read well in history, and he has secured to himself a name which posterity will pronounce with veneration and gratitude. There is no general in this country or in Europe that has done harder work than General Grant, and none that has better graced his victories by the exercise of humanity and virtue. What we learn of the terms of capitulation is sufficient to prove General Grant to be a generous soldier and a man. A truly brave man respects bravery in others, and when the sword is sheathed considers himself free to follow the dictates of humanity. General Grant is not a general that marks his progress by proclamations to frighten unarmed men, women, and children; he fulminates no arbitrary edicts against the press; he does not make war on newspapers and their correspondents; he flatters no one to get himself puffed; but he is terrible in arms and magnanimous after the battle. Go on, brave General Grant; pursue the course you have marked out for yourself, and Clio, the pensive muse, as she records your deeds, will rejoice at her manly theme.

As soon as matters began to settle down into quietude, General Logan, now commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, but who had then been placed in command of the

post at Vicksburg, was allowed a furlough to visit Illinois. Some of General Grant's Chicago friends, who were on a visit to him at Vicksburg, remarked that they thought General Logan's furlough had been extended too long. General Grant replied that he "extended General Logan's furlough, because while he was in Illinois fighting copperheads, he still was in the field doing duty." The hero of the Mississippi believes in sustaining the Government against traitors at home and in the field, and knows no better way of accomplishing that end than by a vigorous prosecution of the war.

An anecdote is told of General Grant relative to his refusal to engage in, or authorize any of the movements for the reopening of the trade with the captured cities of the South. After the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, he was pressed by the agents of the Treasury Department to authorize some system of trade. For some time he refused, but at last he conceded that a certain amount of commerce in the recaptured districts of the South would be safe, proper, and even highly useful to the Union—provided only it was conducted through honest, unimpeachable Union hands. He was asked to name the persons whom he would be willing to trust.

"I will do no such a thing," was his reply; "for if I did, it would appear in less than a week that I was a partner of every one of the persons trading under my authority."

The campaign of the Army of the Tennessee having ended, General Grant paid a visit to the various districts of his department. The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Memphis, during his visit to that post, presented him with a series of resolutions offering him the hospitality of the city, and proffering him a complimentary dinner. The following reply, which is a model of modesty, simplicity, and noble sentiment, is worthy of a place in this sketch:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—I have received a copy of resolutions passed by the "loyal citizens of Memphis, at a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, August 25, 1863," tendering me a public reception.

In accepting this testimonial, which I do at a great sacrifice of my personal feelings, I simply desire to pay a tribute to the first public exhibition in Memphis of loyalty to the Government which I represent in the Department of the Tennessee. I should dislike to refuse, for considerations of personal convenience, to acknowledge, anywhere or in any form, the existence of sentiments which I have so long and so ardently desired to see manifested in this Department. The stability of this Government and the unity of this nation depend solely on the cordial support and the earnest loyalty of the people. While, therefore, I thank you sincerely for the kind expressions you have used toward myself, I am profoundly gratified at this public recognition, in the city of Memphis, of the power and authority of the Government of the United States.

I thank you, too, in the name of the noble army which I have the honor to command. It is composed of men whose loyalty is proved by their deeds of heroism and their willing sacrifices of life and health. They will rejoice with me that the miserable adherents of the rebellion, whom their bayonets have driven from this fair land, are being replaced by men who acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government. May your efforts to restore your city to the cause of the Union be as successful as have been theirs to reclaim it from the despotic rule of the leaders of the rebellion. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The dinner came off at the Wortham House, and was attended by Adjutant-General Thomas, the Mayor and corporation of the city, and a large number of civil and military guests. After dinner came the speeches, toasts, and responses. The following toast was given :

“General Grant—the guest of the city.”

This was the signal for the wildest applause, and it was some minutes ere order could be restored. It was expected that General Grant would be brought to his feet by this; but the company were disappointed upon perceiving that instead his place was taken by his staff surgeon, Dr. Hewitt, who said :

“I am instructed by General Grant to say that, as he has never been given to public speaking, you will have to excuse

him on this occasion ; and, as I am the only member of his staff present, I, therefore, feel it my duty to thank you for this manifestation of your good will, as also the numerous other kindnesses of which he has been the recipient ever since his arrival among you. General Grant believes that in all he has done he has no more than accomplished a duty, and one, too, for which no particular honor is due. But the world, as you do, will accord otherwise."

At a later hour in the evening, General Grant, in reply to a request to that effect, appeared upon the balcony, and, in a brief speech, thanked those present for the honor tendered him.

General Grant visited several other of his districts, and was everywhere cordially received. He also paid a visit to New Orleans, where he was requested to take part in a review of the troops. On this occasion he was suddenly thrown from his horse, and received some serious injuries, which for a time incapacitated him from active duties.

As three separate armies—those of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee—were now to operate in the same field, it seemed necessary to have a single commander, in order to secure a more perfect coöperation than had been obtained with the separate commands of Burnside and Rosecrans. *General Grant, by his distinguished services* and superior rank to all the other generals in the West, seemed entitled to this general command. But, unfortunately, he was at this time in New Orleans, unable to take the field. Moreover, there was no telegraphic communication with him, and the dispatches of September 13, directed to him and General Sherman, did not reach them until some days after their dates, thus delaying the movement of General Grant's forces from Vicksburg. General Hurlbut, however, had moved the troops of his own corps, then in West Tennessee, with commendable promptness. These were to be replaced by reinforcements from Steele's corps in Arkansas, which also formed part of General Grant's army. Hearing nothing from General Grant or General Sherman's corps at Vicksburg, it was

determined on the 23d to detach the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the Army of the Potomac, and send them by rail, under the command of General Hooker, to protect General Rosecrans' line of communication from Bridgeport to Nashville. It was known that these troops could not go immediately to the front. To send more men to Chattanooga, when those already there could not be fully supplied, would only increase the embarrassment, and probably cause the evacuation of that place. In other words, Hooker's command was temporarily performing the duties previously assigned to the reënforcements ordered from Grant's army.

As soon as General Grant was able to move, he began his voyage up the Mississippi River, agreeable to the orders from Washington, and telegraphed to head-quarters of his arrival at the various posts along the route. The Secretary of War started to meet him on the route, and when General Grant arrived at Indianapolis, he found that a telegram was there awaiting him at the depot, requesting him to delay his further journey until the arrival of that official. It was not long before they met, and together they proceeded to Louisville. On their arrival in that city, they found a wondering crowd gathered in the hall of the Galt House, to catch a glimpse of the hero of Vicksburg. Numerous were the exclamations of wonder as General Grant made his appearance. There appeared to have been an impression that the General was a man of colossal proportions.

"I thought he was a large man," said a native. "He would be considered a small chance of a fighter if he lived in Kentucky."

The short frame of the General was in strange contrast to the huge figures of the Kentuckians who swarmed to behold him. In the afternoon General Grant indulged in a ride on horseback around the town. He was still unable to walk without his cane and crutch, but managed to ride quite well. Even then, in his feeble condition, it would require a strong effort on the part of a horse to unseat him. His reputation as a rider is second to that of no officer in the army.

On October 16, 1863, a general order was issued from Washington for him to take command of the new military division. The following is his assumption order:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. I.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18, 1863. }

In compliance with General Orders No. 337, of date Washington, D. C., October 16, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the "Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee."

The head-quarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi will be in the field, where all reports and returns required by the army regulations and existing orders will be made.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The new command embraced within its limits the States of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Northern Alabama, and North-western Georgia. The following corps were also embraced in the command:

The Fourth Army Corps—General Granger.

The Ninth Army Corps—General Potter.

The Eleventh Army Corps—General Howard.

The Twelfth Army Corps—General Slocum.

The Fourteenth Army Corps—General Palmer.

The Fifteenth Army Corps—General J. A. Logan.

The Sixteenth Army Corps—General Hurlbut.

The Seventeenth Army Corps—General McPherson.

The Twenty-third Army Corps—General Manson.

These different corps were divided into various armies, under General Thomas, W. T. Sherman, and Burnside, with numerous districts and posts in addition, under important commanders. Without doubt no modern general ever had the command of so great an army in so large a territory as that now embraced in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

When the rebels heard of the change in the command of the armies at Chattanooga, one of their journalists remarked

that they had removed a hero (Rosecrans) and placed two fools (Grant and Thomas) in command. The President is reported to have said that "if one fool like Grant can do as much work and win as profitable victories as he, he has no objection to two of them, as they would surely wipe out the rebellion."

General Grant was determined he would have no enemies around him to report his movements to the rebels or to interfere with his plans; so, previous to his advance upon the rebel positions, he issued the following orders:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. I.

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, }
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 5, 1863. }

The habit of trading parties of rebel cavalry visiting towns, villages, and farms where there are no federal forces, and pillaging Union families, having become prevalent, department commanders will take immediate steps to abate the evil, or make the loss by such raids fall upon secessionists and secession sympathizers in the neighborhood where such acts are committed. For every act of violence to the person of an unarmed Union citizen a secessionist will be arrested and held as hostage for the delivery of the offender. For every dollar's worth of property taken from such citizens, or destroyed by raiders, an assessment will be made upon secessionists of the neighborhood, and collected by the nearest military forces, under the supervision of the commander thereof, and the amount thus collected paid over to the sufferers. When such assessments can not be collected in money, property useful to the Government may be taken at a fair valuation, and the amount paid in money by a disbursing officer of the Government, who will take such property upon his returns. Wealthy secession citizens will be assessed in money and provisions for the support of Union refugees who have been and may be driven from their homes and into our lines by the acts of those with whom such secession citizens are in sympathy. All collections and payments under this order will be through disbursing officers of the Government, whose accounts must show all money and property received under it, and how disposed of. By order of

Major-General U. S. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

This order caused a flutter among the rebel dry-bones. They could discover no half-way temporizing about it, but they did see that it meant a straightforward, just, and unmistakable system of reprisal for their persecutions and robberies; and it accomplished more good in the restraint of guerrilla practices than all the orders and proclamations issued during the war.

The Army of the Cumberland, after the battle of Chickamauga, was cut off from its communications, and General Hooker's troops were sent to open this line. On the 27th, 28th, and 29th of October, this force, under directions from General Grant, succeeded in re-opening the communication on the south side of the Tennessee River, from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, inflicting on the enemy an estimated loss of over fifteen hundred men. The Union loss was but four hundred and thirty-seven.

This movement secured the valley at the base of Lookout Mountain, which elevation was still, however, held by the rebels. As soon as General Grant could get up his supplies he prepared to advance upon the enemy, who had become weakened by the detachment of Longstreet's command against Knoxville. General Sherman's army moved up the north side of the Tennessee River, and during the nights of the 23d and 24th of November established pontoon bridges and crossed to the south side, between Citio Creek and the Chickamauga. On the afternoon of the 23d General Thomas' forces attacked the enemy's rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citio Creek. The battle was renewed on the 24th along the whole line. Sherman carried the eastern end of Missionary Ridge, up to the tunnel, and Thomas repelled every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he had lost at the center, while Hooker's force, in Lookout Valley, crossed the mountain and drove the enemy from its northern slope. On the 25th the whole of Missionary Ridge, from Rossville to the Chickamauga, was, after a desperate struggle, most gallantly carried by our troops, and the enemy was completely routed.

We must now again refer to the annual report of the General-in-Chief, in which, alluding to the campaign in the Chattanooga mountains, he says:

Considering the strength of the rebel position and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, *the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history.* Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but *the highest praise is due to the commanding general for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable.* Moreover, by turning his right flank and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet, so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction.

Jeff. Davis, in his message, also spoke of the impregnability of the position before Chattanooga, and his surprise at its abandonment by the rebel troops.

General Grant, by taking possession of and breaking up the rebel railroad triangle, the corners of which rested on Dalton, Cleveland, and Chattanooga, compressed the aorta of the heart of the rebel confederacy, and almost choked the life out of it then.

But did Grant, when he had secured this grand victory, sit down quietly to contemplate what he had done? No. Burnside's forces were in danger. Therefore, while Generals Thomas and Hooker were pushing Bragg's army back into Georgia, General Sherman, with his own and General Granger's forces, was sent into East Tennessee to prevent the return of Longstreet and to relieve General Burnside, who was then besieged in Knoxville. We know the result of the movement. The siege of Knoxville was raised, and the rebels had to retreat toward Virginia.

It may, at first, appear strange, that with the force Burnside had in hand, he could not prevent Longstreet from advancing upon his position at Knoxville. Our advices, however, show that his retreat was a part of the plan of the grand campaign of General Grant. By allowing Longstreet

to advance with the hope of capturing Knoxville, and destroying Burnside's army, the rebel General was drawn far away from supporting distance of Bragg, so that when Thomas, Sherman, and Hooker made the grand attacks, on November 23d to 27th, 1863, Longstreet was incapable of rendering any assistance. Bragg defeated, Grant at once turned round and relieved Knoxville, following up that movement by a combined pursuit of Longstreet's forces.

General Grant captured, from the commencement of the war to the end of the Chattanooga campaign, no less than four hundred and seventy-two cannon and ninety thousand prisoners—truly a noble record.

Speaking of Grant's intention at this time, the *Richmond Whig* used the following language:

Grant's goal is Atlanta. He will be there before Christmas, and half the cotton remaining in the Confederacy will be in his hands, or destroyed, unless a truly great general and a great army are placed athwart his path from within three weeks from this day.

The rebel journals were not backward in their appreciation of his generalship after the battle of Chattanooga.

One of General Grant's colonels nearly got himself into a difficulty in consequence of General Grant personally superintending the movements of the troops on the field. On this occasion the general thought the regiment might be more advantageously posted, and told the colonel so; but as General Grant was without the trappings suitable to his rank, and had never been known to that officer, the latter felt very much inclined to dispute his authority. But there was something in the manner and tone of the commander as he gave the order that seemed to demand obedience, and on second thought the colonel followed out the command. He soon after learned it was General Grant who had directed his movements.

Again President Lincoln personally acknowledged his appreciation of General Grant's skill by sending him the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

Major-General Grant:

Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you, and all under your command, my more than thanks—my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all.

A. LINCOLN.

General Grant's brilliant operations seemed to call for something more than the rank of a major-general of the regular army, the highest command in the service. It was therefore proposed to revive the grade of lieutenant-general, so as to give General Grant the honor of a higher position in the army as a reward for his services.

Both Houses of Congress having agreed to the Report of the Committee of Conference on the bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general, the amended bill received the signatures of the presiding officers of both Houses. The bill passed provides that the grade of lieutenant-general be and the same is hereby revived in the army of the United States, and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a lieutenant-general, to be selected from among those officers in the military service not below the grade of major-general, most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, who, being commissioned as lieutenant-general, shall be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President of the United States, to command the armies of the United States. That the lieutenant-general appointed, as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to the pay, allowance, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act approved May 28, 1798, and also the allowance described in the sixth section of the act approved August 23, 1842, granting additional rations to certain officers: *Provided*, That nothing in this bill contained shall be construed to affect the rank, pay, or allowance of Winfield Scott, lieutenant-general by brevet, and now on the retired list of the army.

The President of the United States, after the passage of the bill by both Houses of Congress, nominated General Grant for the position of lieutenant-general, which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the 2d of March, 1864.

A resolution in honor of General Grant was offered in the House of Representatives, on the second day of the session (December, 1863), and passed unanimously without debate. It also immediately passed the Senate, was approved by the President, and became a law. The following is the resolution and statute in full:

OFFICIAL

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION, NO. 1.]

Joint resolution of thanks to Major-General Ulysses S. Grant and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion, and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck, to be presented to Major-General Grant in the name of the people of the United States of America.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they hereby are, presented to Major-General Ulysses S. Grant, and through him to the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Major-General Grant.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That, when the said medal shall have been struck, the President shall cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the said medal, to Major-General Grant, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropri-

ated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. HAMLIN,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved December 17, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lieutenant-General Grant, accompanied by his son, and General Rawlins and Colonel Comstock, of his staff, arrived at Washington on the evening of March 8, 1864, and at once proceeded to Willard's Hotel, and wrote on the register the following: "U. S. Grant and son, John Rawlins, Colonel Comstock, Nashville, Tenn." He proceeded to his room, threw off his overcoat, and passed down to the dining-room, accompanied by his boy, a lad of about twelve years of age. He had not been seated but a few minutes when he was discovered by the Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pittsburg, who sat at the next table, recognized him, and, rising, announced in a loud voice that, "We have among us the hero of Vicksburg." Some one proposed three cheers, and all rose to their feet and made the dining-room fairly ring with loud cheer after cheer, and for several minutes the enthusiasm knew no bounds—General Grant quietly bowing to his right and left, and military officers and civilians crowding around him, anxious to take by the hand the Western hero. When he could get an opportunity, he finished his dinner, and on leaving the room, the crowd that filled the lobby cheered as he emerged and passed to his room. He took a carriage and drove to General Halleck's about 8 P. M.

About a quarter to ten o'clock, Lieutenant-General Grant, accompanied by several military friends, visited the White House, the President at the time holding his public reception. He came in unannounced, and was evidently embarrassed. The President, being made aware of his presence,

approached and shook him by the hand, being the first time they ever met. The meeting was mutually cordial. The Secretary of State accompanied the General to the East Room, and, on entering it, the entire crowded assembly gave him repeated cheers, and there was a general rush to shake him by the hand. No reception could have been more cordial. The Secretary of War was sent for, and, with other prominent officials, soon after reached the White House.

General Grant was the grand feature at the reception at the Executive Mansion. He was literally lifted up for awhile, and in obedience to a demand and to a necessity, so great was the desire to have a fair look at him, he was obliged to mount a sofa, under the auspices of Secretary Seward, who preceded him to that elevation. There has never been such a coat-tearing, button-bursting jam in the White House as this soldier occasioned. The cheering and waving of handkerchiefs was tremendous. Afterward, with the Secretary of State upon one side and the Secretary of War on the other, he received the congratulations of the multitude. Nothing of the kind was ever before witnessed at the White House. After shaking hands with every body, *a la* President, General Grant escorted Mrs. Lincoln around the East Room and retired.

The modesty of the hero of twenty-seven battles was the subject of general comment.

In the City Councils resolutions were unanimously passed tendering to General Grant a cordial welcome and the hospitalities and freedom of the city. These resolutions were suitably engraved and presented to the General by a committee composed of the mayor and two members of each branch of the councils.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, March 9th, 1864, the President of the United States formally presented to Major-General Grant his commission as Lieutenant-General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet Chamber, in the presence of the entire Cabinet, General Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, General Rawlins, and Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's

staff, the son of General Grant, and Mr. Nicolay, Private Secretary of the President.

General Grant having entered the room, the President rose, and addressed him thus :

General Grant, by the nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance on you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle, you are now presented with this commission, constituting you Lieutenant-General in the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add, that with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

To which Lieutenant-General Grant replied as follows :

Mr. President, I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies, and above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the Cabinet, after which the company was seated, and about half an hour was spent in pleasant social conversation.

Grant was the hero of Washington now, as he had been of every battle in which he had engaged since entering the service. He was *fêted*, toasted, thanked, and serenaded to surfeit; but this did not suit his taste. His country needed him in the field, and he felt that he owed all his service there. He appeared to feel, at this time, as though he had been raised up of Heaven to aid in putting down the wicked rebellion against the most liberal government on earth; and, therefore, that every energy should be devoted to the faithful discharge of the solemn responsibilities his office devolved upon him. One incident, to show the state of his mind at this time, we may be pardoned for quoting from Major Peniman's "Tanner Boy":

"O, General Grant!" exclaimed the spokes-woman of a bevy of fair ladies, who clustered around him at Washington, "we hear there is going to be a ball in connection with the grand review of the Army of the Potomac."

"Indeed!" he quietly replied, "I had not heard of it."

"Well, it is all fixed, General. We ladies always have the management of these things after reviews."

"Is it possible?"

"You do n't know, General, what a delightful time we had at the last ball in the army."

"No, I do n't, indeed," he replied, with a grim smile.

"O, such beautiful officers! and such glorious dancing! and such delicious music! and such a luxurious supper! Do, General, let us have another ball, *won't* you?"

"Ladies!" said the General, pausing in his hurried walk up and down the room, and looking at them with a grave and fixed attention; "this thing must be stopped. I am not a cynic, and enjoy rational pleasures as well as any one else; but I would ask you, in all candor and gentleness, if this is a time for music, and dancing, and feasting among officers in the army? Is our country in a condition to call for such things at present? Do army balls inspire our troops with courage in the field? Do they soothe our sick and wounded in the hospitals? If another such ball is attempted in the Army of the Potomac, at such a time as this, I shall put a stop to it by a special order!"

To the credit of these ladies, let it be here recorded that they instantly saw the propriety of the General's position, and pressed such applications no more.

The confidence of the people in General Grant caused his promotion to the command of the armies of the United States to be greeted by cordial expressions of satisfaction on the part of the loyal masses every-where, and the feeling of gloom that had begun to pervade the public mind, on account of the inefficiency of some officers whose positions were beyond their abilities for performance, was effectually dispelled. The note of busy preparation was sounded at Washington, and the War Department was brought promptly into active duty. A council of war was held, and all the military talent at the command of the government was summoned to its deliberations. In this council, General Grant made the bold

announcement that Richmond must be taken, and that, with the coöperation of the government and the army, he would take it. He declared that the taking of the rebel capital would at once defeat the rebellion, and that we must fight out the balance of the war on that line. Soldiers, statesmen, and people were at once struck with the wisdom of this plan, and they united upon it with a purpose so determined that no doubt existed of its ultimate and judicious accomplishment. And it was the feeling of trust in their military leader, and their unbounded confidence in all his movements, combinations, and designs that enabled him finally to accomplish a victory over the entire force of secession, and plant the flag of the Union upon its stronghold.

On the 10th of March, 1864, he issued his orders to bring forward at once the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from Chattanooga, and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps from the Mississippi River, to Virginia. His own head-quarters were immediately established in the field, and he issued his orders with promptness and efficiency to every part of his widely-scattered command. His mind was at New Orleans, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Nashville, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston, as active as among the forces under his more immediate supervision. His combinations were made with all the precision of movements on a chess-board, and with far more certainty of their ultimate accomplishment of his purpose.

Grant had been in immediate command of the Army of the Potomac but a few days before a great change was observable in its discipline. His orders were strict, and executed with rigid severity, and his officers and men were not long in discovering some advantages of military discipline they had not previously comprehended. The whole country was conscious of the change for the better, and appreciated it with a degree of satisfaction little short of that with which it greeted the result of the siege of Vicksburg.

The discipline that he prescribed for his troops was the same as that to which he subjected himself. He proved to

his men that he considered himself only a man with them, that he was willing to share their privations, and they not only loved him all the more tenderly, but resolved in their hearts to fight under him all the more bravely.

Those who remember the great peril of the Republic in the spring of 1864 will recur to it as the most solemn and eventful crisis in the history of the rebellion. The fate of a great nation, whose career up to this date had been marked by the most distinguished success, and whose previous history upon the page of the world was emblazoned by a halo of glorious deeds, hung trembling in the scale. The responsibility of success or failure was placed upon General Grant, and he accepted it. "If he were doomed to failure, fearful disasters must follow that no tongue or pen could portray. If he were granted success by benignant Heaven, the blessings of millions would descend upon his head, and he would be hailed by the side of Washington, as the second savior of his country."

Grant directed his attention to one great object, the taking of Richmond, and the whole strength of his immense armies was brought to bear upon its accomplishment. General Meade, at the head of the Army of the Potomac, was ordered to move on the enemy at Richmond by crossing the Rubicon at the Rapidan River. General Butler received his orders to march up the Virginia peninsula, also toward the rebel capital. General Sherman was instructed to push down from the heights of old Chattanooga to the rebel posts in Georgia. General Sigel, with a reserve of thirty-one thousand men, was to occupy the valley of the Shenandoah. It was a grand movement to the front, and foreshadowed a combination that was destined to crush out the life of secession. Its systematic detail and magnificent proportions struck dismay to the hearts of the rebel leaders, and they became despondent in proportion to the degree of confidence renewed at the North.

It was designed that all the Union armies throughout the country should make a combined movement, assuming the offensive, about the first of May, and this design was success-

fully carried into effect. The movement of troops was general, both east and west, and they closed in upon the rebel territory with the same determination that animated their great leader, to wit: to recover it to the Federal Government.

The record of the life of General Grant from the date of the battle of the Wilderness, commencing May 5, 1864, to the surrender of Richmond on the 3d of April, 1865, is the history of our nation during that period, and, through the intense interest excited by its great events, it is so familiar to intelligent readers, that it is only necessary to make a brief recapitulation of its principal incidents to preserve the connection of the narrative.

The rebels fought desperately in the battle of the Wilderness, and General Lee employed all his strategy to outgeneral our great captain, but he was compelled to retire on the third day of the contest, with severe loss; and our own loss was also fearful. Lee retired to take a more advantageous position, and Grant divined his object with that strange prescience which seemed to endow him with a faculty above those enjoyed by ordinary mortals. He ordered a rapid advance, and our army hurried forward to Spottsylvania Court House. The rebels were here in great force, and strongly intrenched. Fighting commenced on the 8th of May, the National troops rushed forward upon the enemy with all the impetuosity of dauntless bravery, and the fight at once became general in all directions. The slaughter was terrible. Men fell, not by twos, or threes, or dozens, but by scores and hundreds, till the very earth seemed to sicken with the horrible surfeit of blood. Such was the nature of this great battle during the first two days, and the history of the third day is still more replete with fearful details. General Grant had given orders for the decisive attack upon the enemy to be made at precisely five o'clock in the morning. As the hour drew near, the anxiety and excitement were intense. The enemy was discovered in force upon the right flank, and immediate preparations to meet his onslaught, which was designed as a surprise, became necessary, which delayed the

preconcerted attack. General Grant was wide awake to the condition of affairs, and equal to the emergency, and the enemy was met and held in check. The hour for the general assault was then fixed for half-past six o'clock, and the columns of the great army rapidly gathered together for the coming arbitrament. At the precise time a discharge burst at the same instant from the mouths of twelve signal guns, and the whole mass was immediately in motion. Cheer after cheer burst from the Union ranks as they swept resistlessly onward, driving the enemy into their intrenchments, and even following them there, cutting them down or taking them prisoners in their own rifle-pits. Both armies fought with terrible desperation through the entire day, and the Union loss was estimated at not less than ten thousand; the rebel loss was quite as severe. It was at this time that Grant sent to Major-General Dix his celebrated dispatch, in the following words:

We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over five thousand prisoners in battle, while he has taken from us few except stragglers. *I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.*

The battle continued through eight days, with scarcely any intermission, and resulted in driving the enemy from his intrenchments with great loss. General Grant was on the field during the whole time, and personally superintended many of the assaults of our troops.

This commencement of the campaign filled the land with mourning over its terrible record of slaughter, but it made the people only the more determined to push forward to an ultimate triumph. Reënforcements were promptly forwarded at the call of the brave leader, and the enemy was vigorously pursued.

Battles and skirmishes were of daily occurrence as our army advanced, it being of vital importance to the enemy

to interrupt our approach to the rebel capital; and they displayed great ingenuity and the most unquestionable bravery in their warfare; but such an army as ours, with such a leader, must ever prove invincible. On the 24th of May, such had been the rapidity of Grant's movements, the whole army crossed the North Anna; and on the 29th it crossed the Pamunkey, its base being White House. There was some fighting on the 30th and 31st, but the serious engagement at this time was the battle of Coal Harbor, fought on the 1st and 3d of June. It was a bloody field, the Union loss numbering not less than 7,500, without gaining commensurate advantage; and General Grant resolved upon his memorable change of base across the Chickahominy.

By this manœuvre, which was effected on the 12th of June, his army was augmented by a junction with General Butler's, and by alliance with the United States naval forces on the James River. He possessed himself, moreover, of a healthier tract of country in which to operate, and also narrowed the scene of his operations. His dispositions for other and co-öperative campaigns had been wisely made, so that now he had nothing to fear from rebel invasion of the North. Lee's attention must be concentrated on Petersburg and Richmond, and it was evident that he had made a strategic movement of almost unexampled brilliancy and advantage.

From this time onward, the Union arms, directed by one master mind, were every-where victorious. Sherman, in his great march to the sea, split the Confederacy in halves, and Grant disposed his forces about the rebel capital in a manner that indicated the speedy reduction of that stronghold. The siege of Petersburg and Richmond was the great event of the war in more respects than one. During its continuance, a call was made by the President of the United States for 500,000 additional troops. The call was under date of 18th July. A draft was subsequently ordered. Later in the summer General Grant wrote the following letter, which is a concise summing up of the situation at that time, and is peculiarly interesting at this moment as showing his estimate

of some political ideas that were gaining ground slowly at the North, at about the date under which he wrote:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }
CITY POINT, Va., August 16, 1864. }

To Hon. E. B. Washburne:

DEAR SIR—I state to all citizens who visit me, that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. A man lost by them can not be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions, and other causes, at least one regiment per day.

With this drain upon them the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reënforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quickly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects.

They hope a counter-revolution; they hope for the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to “turn up.” Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing a separation. To have “peace on any terms,” the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay for, or restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

The great Union victory achieved by the forces under General Grant, at the battle of Five Forks, on the 1st and 2d of April, 1865, decided the fate of the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, and knocked the life out of armed secession.

Both places were immediately evacuated by the rebels, and were entered and occupied by the national forces on the 3d of April. The great responsibility that General Grant had so trustfully and solemnly assumed one year before, was nobly discharged, and the old flag waved over the last fortification the rebels had any hope of defending. Immense excitement and rejoicing were occasioned throughout the North by the dispatches which announced this news to the country, and the name of the great leader, whose fertile brain had planned and executed the total overthrow of the nation's foes, was on every tongue. The newspapers were filled with accounts of the great victory, and glorification of General Grant; and, on every hand, salutes and bonfires, and all manner of demonstrations of gladness, announced the conviction of the people that the civil war was substantially ended. All the cities of the North were gayly decked with the glorious banner of the Republic, and with portraits of the great captain of its victorious legions. All was enthusiasm and gratitude.

The following documents were issued from the War Office at Washington :

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—9.30 P. M. }

Lieutenant-General Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command.

The thanks of this department, and of the Government, and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—10 P. M. }

Ordered, That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the head-quarters of every army and department, and at every

post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, to Lieutenant-General Grant and the army under his command; report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant-General, Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

As a fair sample of the newspaper articles, at the time of which we write, and as an honest reflection of popular opinion, we append the following from the *New York World*, (a Democratic sheet), under date of April 11, 1865:

General Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid worth. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished, are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant the unsuccessful applicant for the post of city surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two-horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy. It is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution, but that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

General Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist, as well as all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is

not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time, since Grant was made Lieutenant-General, when any body but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, are inclined to rank him as the greater General of the two. That judgment, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands preëminent among all the Generals who have led our armies into the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded, at last, to Grant's matchless persistence and unequalled strategy. And in both cases, he not only took the long-contested positions, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than General Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely in each case, acquire a position which was the key of a wide theater of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence, except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If any body is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in General Grant beyond his marvelous tenacity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it has happened that, since Grant rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted, in conspicuous energy, precisely at the point on which every thing in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of herculean effort to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear-sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a General of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has

never, when results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see him standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other Generals, instead of eclipsing his own, gives it additional luster. It is this sureness of judgment which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of a superior mind. General Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished General on the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war; and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as a victory over any other General of the Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself, could not have given. Apply to General Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate ability, the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington, among the great soldiers of this century, if not on a level with the latter.

Nothing has occurred since the publication of this article to render its views of General Grant less true than they were when written with the purpose of doing him simple justice, without regard to political bias; but, on the contrary, he has proved that in the administration of the civil affairs of a peace establishment, he possesses those rare endowments of practical statesmanship which qualify him for all the responsibilities of the executive head of the Government in any emergency. The impression is wide-spread and general

among the American people that in his hands their interests and the honor and prosperity of the country will be safe, and thus will their votes in his behalf most abundantly testify.

A much greater space should be given to the narrative of the subject of this sketch than we are able to accord in a volume of this size, but we are compelled to close it here with a few anecdotes and incidents illustrative of his every-day life and character, that can not fail to prove of interest.

When riding to the front, preparing for a speedy battle, he met, one day, an officer who had been his fellow-cadet at West Point. Grant was on horseback, unattended except by his faithful orderly, patiently pursuing his careful inspections of his position through a heavy storm of rain. The officer was riding in a handsome four-wheeled covered carriage, on easy elliptic springs, and softly-cushioned seats, with an elegant stud of horses, and a guard of out-riders. The meeting under such circumstances was a mutual surprise.

The recognitions and salutes passed, the General, with that quiet humor which at times crops out in his character, politely asked :

“May I have the pleasure of your company, sir?”

The officer was clad in his best on this occasion. His uniform was perfect in its fit. His straps were of the broadest and most elegant pattern. His plumes were of the largest and glossiest. His gloves were as clean as it is possible to make yellow buckskin. His patent-leather army boots were unsoiled by a single drop of rain or mud.

“Certainly, General,” he replied, with great blandness and cordiality; “I will turn about and drive along with you. Or, will you not get in with me, General?”

“No, I’m obliged to you,” replied Grant; “I am in great haste to get to the front, and have not a moment to lose. Besides, I wish to speak with you in private. Do me the favor to walk along this way.”

The officer left his comfortable seat (for now there was no other course for him), plunged out in the mud and rain, and trudged on by the side of the General, he all the while ask-

ing him important questions respecting his department, till he was wet to the skin.

As he turned to go back to his showy vehicle, the General quietly reminded him of the influence of his example on the troops, and politely intimated that there would be no more field-carriages supplied to officers from that day.

On another occasion the General had entered the train for one of his posts of duty, and quietly taken a seat with his staff, all bound to the place nearest the field. A sentry had been stationed at the door near where the General sat for the purpose of keeping him from interruption. A soldier of the line, not knowing he was inside, stepped forward on the platform, had half-opened the door of the car, and was about entering. As he stood there, the knob of the door in his hand, the quick word and musket of the sentinel interposed:

"Halt! you can't go in there!"

"Why not?" he respectfully asked.

"General Grant is inside."

The soldier paused and was about retiring, when a quick voice from within said:

"Come in, soldier. General Grant occupies only one seat."

The soldier looked a moment in surprise at the speaker, when, becoming re-assured by the glance that answered his, he politely entered and took the proffered seat beside the Lieutenant-General, who soon engaged him in familiar conversation.

How many of the great little men that the war raised from obscurity for a short time would have associated with a private soldier under such circumstances?

When first spoken to, in 1864, concerning the mention of his name for the Presidency, he replied, "Let us first settle the war, and it will be time enough then to talk upon that subject. On another occasion, when rallied about the persistent use of his name for the Presidency by the *New York Herald*, he said: "I aspire to only one political office. When this war is over, I mean to run for mayor of Galena (his place

of residence). If elected, I intend to have the sidewalk fixed up between my house and the depot."

The New York *Herald*, of May 23, prints this paragraph, in the course of a lengthy article, referring to the candidates nominated at Chicago :

The news of their nomination will strengthen the confidence of the friends in "the great Republic" over all the world—on the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine, the Neva, and the Danube, and from the mighty Amazon, rolling its flood of waters down the equatorial line, to the imperial Yang-tse-Kiang of China, "the son of the sea." Nor will that honest faith in American securities at Frankfort-on-the-Main be weakened with the prospect of the transfer from and after the 4th of March, 1869, of the reins of our government to Grant and Colfax.

If Ulysses S. Grant lives till the 4th of March, 1869, he will on that day take his seat as President of the United States, and it should be the prayer of every patriot that he may be spared to us for yet many years.



SCHUYLER COLFAX.

L I F E O F C O L F A X .

SCHUYLER COLFAX was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823, and is, therefore, General Grant's junior by little more than one year. He is descended from a highly respectable ancestry, several of whom were noted for their rare intellectual gifts, but the circumstances of his own family, during his youth, debarred him from the enjoyment of more than an ordinary common-school education. This, however, laid the foundation for a judicious system of self-instruction, which, when pursued in the proper spirit, can not fail to fit the student for the practical duties of life in a higher degree and to a better purpose than any college course, and especially so in those cases where he is aware that all his success in life must be dependent on his own exertions.

It is rare that the early days of childhood give any certain promise of the future man, and this fact is proven in the history of nearly every eminent man the world has yet produced ; but it seems they did so in the case of young Colfax. He became famous among his companions for a bold spirit and adventurous undertakings from which boys of his age usually shrink. Though naturally weak in constitution, and subject to frequent attacks of illness, which made his temper somewhat irritable at times, he nevertheless possessed the best disposition and feelings, and was noted for his kindness and generosity to his youthful friends.

He was noted, even when quite young, for his high sense

of conscientiousness, and always shrank from every thing like meanness or deception. He invariably told the truth, regardless of consequences, and one instance is related in which the consequences were quite disastrous to him.

He one day engaged in a game of ball, with other boys, in a street of New York, and, by a miscalculation, sent the ball crashing through the window of a gentleman's house. It was the parlor window, the glass was French plate, and the vases and other *bijouterie* in the room were more or less damaged.

The gentleman rushed out, and seizing the first boy he could lay his hands upon, commenced beating him unmercifully. Young Colfax promptly ran up to him and exclaimed:

"He is not to blame, sir; it was I that hit the ball when it broke your window; but I did not intend to send it in that direction. Please, sir, don't whip him for my fault."

This was straightforward and manly; but the gentleman was of a penurious disposition, and estimated dollars and cents far above youthful integrity; he therefore pounced upon the honest little fellow and almost beat the life out of him; nor did he desist until some gentlemen who were passing interfered, and, having learned the circumstances, threatened to prosecute the assailant for his brutal treatment of the boy. He was carried home to his mother more dead than alive, and confined to his bed during several weeks, as a reminder, according to his own expression to an intimate friend, that "virtue is not always its own reward in this world."

He was also remarkable, from early childhood, for his self-control, and he cultivated this disposition with great assiduity. It is related of him that on occasions when he was surprised into irritability, and when he exhibited anger toward any of his companions, he would afterward prescribe for himself severe punishments, or undergo a rigorous penance, in order to prepare himself for resistance to any temptation that might offer for a repetition of the offense.

The writer of this narrative has in his possession many interesting reminiscences of Schuyler Colfax's youth, that shadow forth, with unusual distinctness, the man of correct principle, and of that old-fashioned, sterling integrity whence proceed the most lovable traits of the human character; but the record of his maturer years is more interesting for our present purpose, and to that we are now disposed to turn our attention.

He removed to South Bend, Indiana, in 1836, and shortly thereafter, through some exhibition of literary ability that attracted the attention of prominent men in the town, was installed as associate editor of the South Bend newspaper. He had never learned the trade of a printer, as one of his biographers states, but the sheet upon which he was engaged, being very small when he first became associated with it, he conceived the idea of devoting a portion of his time to typesetting, and he acquired sufficient knowledge of that branch of the trade to place his own articles in type direct from the brain, without the trouble of reducing them to manuscript. He continued this practice for several years, and probably during the entire period of his direct connection with the paper.

In 1844, he became editor and publisher of the South Bend Register, and under his exclusive management it soon grew to be one of the influential papers of the State. Its politics were intensely Whig, of the simon-pure Henry Clay school, and they were advocated with a degree of intelligence and convincing argument that were very gratifying to the party leaders, and productive of a large increase in the Whig strength of St. Joseph County.

In 1848, he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and was chosen Secretary of that body. In 1850, he was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention, and in 1852 again Secretary of the Whig National Convention. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and has represented his district in the House since that time, having been repeatedly reelected by large majorities. He was elected

Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and reëlected to preside over the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth. He was urged, but declined to accept a seat in the Senate, preferring the presiding chair in the House. His first great speech in Congress, that attracted the marked attention of the people, was delivered June 21, 1856, on "The Laws of Kansas," and it was considered a remarkable effort. Thousands upon thousands of copies were printed and distributed during the Presidential campaign of 1856, by the Republican Association at Washington City, and it was doubtless read by half a million of people, and by many thousands who date the commencement of a wholesome change in their political convictions from the perusal of its logical arguments. It closes with the following paragraph, which will sufficiently indicate its style and the principles it advocates; but, to be fully appreciated, it should be read entire by every voter in the land:

As I look, sir, to the smiling valleys and fertile plains of Kansas, and witness there the sorrowful scenes of civil war, in which, when forbearance at last ceased to be a virtue, the Free State men of the Territory felt it necessary, deserted as they were by their Government, to defend their lives, their families, their property, and their hearthstones, the language of one of the noblest statesmen of the age, uttered six years ago at the other end of this Capitol, rises before my mind. I allude to the great statesman of Kentucky, Henry Clay. And while the party which, when he lived, lit the torch of slander at every avenue of his private life, and libeled him before the American people by every epithet that renders man infamous, as a gambler, debauchee, traitor, and enemy of his country, are now engaged in shedding fictitious tears over his grave, and appealing to his old supporters to aid by their votes in shielding them from the indignation of an up-risen people, I ask them to read this language of his, which comes to us as from his tomb to-day. With the change of but a single geographical word in the place of "Mexico," how prophetically does it apply to the very scenes and issues of this year! And who can doubt with what party he would stand in the coming campaign, if he was restored to us from the damps of the grave, when they read the following, which fell from his lips in 1850, and with which, thanking the House for its attention, I conclude my remarks.

“But if, unhappily, we should be involved in war, in *civil war*, between the two parts of this Confederacy, in which the effort upon the one side should be to *restrain the introduction of slavery into the new Territories*, and upon the other side to *force* its introduction there, what a spectacle should we present to the astonishment of mankind, in an effort, not to propagate rights, but—I must say it, though I trust it will be understood to be said with no design to excite feeling—a war to propagate wrongs in the Territories thus acquired from Mexico! It would be a war in which we should have no sympathies, no good wishes—in *which all mankind would be against us*; for, from the commencement of the Revolution down to the present time, we have constantly reproached our British ancestors for the *introduction* of slavery into this country.”

The open, good-natured countenance of Schuyler Colfax has become familiar to large audiences throughout the country, who have listened to his addresses upon political topics; upon the life and character of the lamented *Lincoln*, by whom he was warmly loved; upon his tour across the continent to the Pacific; and upon subjects connected with the work of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

He is a model presiding officer, and decides all questions that arise between members of the House with strict impartiality, totally unbiased by politics. He is unexceptionably pure in his personal and moral habits, has a broad, outspoken, catholic sympathy with every good work of reform, whether political; moral, intellectual, or religious, and has the warm and enthusiastic confidence of Christians and temperance reformers throughout the land. He attends the Reformed Dutch Church, and it is believed that he is a member of its communion. He is a thorough teetotaler, and a foe to tobacco in every form, so we may anticipate that he and General Grant will be at issue on the question of smoking, and that the result will be “a draw,” beyond a doubt.

He is a statesman and an orator, and is thought to be the best representative we have in America of that paradoxical individual, an honest politician. The Cincinnati *Commercial*

“dished him up on the run,” the day succeeding his nomination at Chicago, in the following “lick-and-go” style:

Colfax is a radical, but not a very fierce one. He has been perpendicular in his principles, but it is his disposition to reach radical ends through processes rather pacific and mild than violent and inflammatory. He is entitled to the distinction of being the first member of Congress who directly and publicly antagonized the famous “policy” of President Johnson. This he did in a serenade speech, in Washington, just before the opening of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

It is more to the point to declare that he is a radical, but not erratic—an original Republican, whose connection with the party has been so long and intimate that his zeal is tempered with judgment, and his knowledge of its leaders forces him to the belief that there may be demagogues professing the purest principles and most exalted motives to encompass ends that are utterly unworthy. He has learned to advocate no policy which the average sense of intelligent men can not be made to assent to without intricate argument, although he is capable of the closest mathematical reasoning and the most convincing logic. He knows, however, that the popular belief is founded on the most self-evident propositions, and that they are no less worthy of the popular faith because of their plainness.

He is a representative of the freshest principles and most original ideas of New America, and the embodiment of that generous heart and elevated soul that makes the land of the West the freest, noblest, and happiest under the sun. Were it possible for a man to have a heart larger than his entire corporeal existence, Schuyler Colfax would be more than all heart. He is the personation of kindness. Political opponents, as well as his political friends, like him immoderately. He never had an enemy. The breath of slander has never found utterance against him, and there has certainly never been an occasion for its attacks.

His manners are not quite as familiar as those of the lamented Lincoln, but nearly so. They are gentle, natural,

graceful, with a bird-like or business-like quickness of thought and motion. But they are very far from the high and mighty style of Sumner, or the judicial coldness of Fessenden, Sherman, and Trumbull. Though manly, they are genial and fascinating, and are unquestionably prompted by a sincere desire to impart pleasure.

The style in which he was proposed in the Chicago Convention as a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination speaks volumes in his favor:

Mr. LANE, of Indiana—I am instructed by the delegates of Indiana to present that tried and true patriot, Schuyler Colfax. [Prolonged cheers.] The whole of his life, in private and in public, his distinguished service, his long identification with congressional matters, all render unnecessary that I should go into any lengthened eulogy. He is near to our homes and our hearts. We know him; we love him. The people are united for him, and speak but one voice. There are no dissensions; there are no wounds to heal. He is the choice of the people, and, although his residence is in Indiana, his fame, thank God, belongs to the whole continent. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. PARKER, of New Jersey, seconded Colfax as the candidate and representative of the young men, loved by them for his characteristics of heart and mind.

Mr. M'CLURE, of Michigan—I rise in behalf of the electors and delegates of the Republican party of Michigan to support the nomination of Schuyler Colfax. [Cheers.] At the State Convention, where the Republican party was very fully represented, when the name of Schuyler Colfax was proposed for Vice-President we witnessed some such a scene as has been witnessed here to-day when Ulysses S. Grant was declared unanimously the choice of this convention for President. In Michigan we have watched the course of Schuyler Colfax, who lives just upon our borders, and we believe there that no other name can be proposed to the people for this high office that will excite so great enthusiasm in Michigan. We know that there the name of Schuyler Colfax is powerful. [Cheers, and great applause.] While we pledge our most hearty support to any nominee of this convention, we feel that, with Grant and Colfax, we can promise that Michigan will roll up 30,000 majority. [Applause.] We esteem him as true to principles as the needle to the pole. We trust him.

We love him as the people all love the name of the man that comes close to the hearts of the people.

Mr. BROWN—Coming, as I do, from Pennsylvania, who has to present a very popular and estimable gentleman for the office of Vice-President through a majority of her delegation, and coming, also, as I do, from the county of Alleghany, which, in part, I represent—a county which gave 10,000 majority for Abraham Lincoln, and will give 10,000 again, in my estimation, for Schuyler Colfax [great applause]—I desire, gentlemen of the convention, to be distinctly understood that I speak for myself, not for the delegation, or any part of the delegation.

[A voice, interposing—"That's so; he is instructed to go for Curtin."]

Mr. BROWN resumed—I came from a county which gives the largest Republican majority of the State [applause], which gives more Republican majority than all the rest of the State put together [applause], and I believe that Schuyler Colfax is the choice of Alleghany County. I speak for myself, and I will vote for him first, last, and all the time. [Applause.]

He will be elected to the high office for which he is the most popular nominee that could be presented to the suffrages of the people, and he will never betray the great trust reposed in him. God bless and preserve GRANT AND COLFAX!

The Republicans of Washington City gave General Grant and Speaker Colfax a serenade on the evening of May 22, and thus opened the campaign of 1868. Three thousand persons were out, among them many ladies, and the affair passed off in the most delightful manner. The crowd assembled at the Baltimore depot, and from that point, led by two bands, proceeded to the residence of General Grant, where about one thousand individuals were already gathered. The General in response to calls appeared in the door of his house, surrounded by a large number of his friends, among whom were several members of Congress. The introduction to the serenade was made by Governor Boutwell, who briefly and eloquently alluded to the General's military career, and his

high qualities of wisdom and patriotism; told him he would have to meet in the coming contest the same classes, with some honorable exceptions, that opposed him during the war for the Union; and congratulated the country on having chosen a leader of such high character and sound judgment.

The General was evidently much embarrassed when it came to his turn to speak, but the words he delivered were apt and characteristic; and when he modestly closed with the remark, that his action in the past must be his guarantee for the future, there were hearty and unanimous cheers of "That's right!" with much shouting, clapping of hands, and expressions of confidence and good feeling. The doors of the General's parlors were then thrown open, and every body went in to pay personal respects to the next President and his wife.

From General Grant's, the serenading party went to the residence of Speaker Colfax, a mile or more away, and that gentleman, in response to the cry of "three cheers for Schuyler Colfax, our next Vice-President," appeared, and was introduced to the gathering by Congressman Pike, of Maine, in a few happily chosen words. The response was of about five minutes' length, and is characterized as one of the finest speeches ever made in Washington, on such an occasion. The crowd applauded him loudly at many points, and every body seemed much impressed with his feelings and earnestness.

Here, as at General Grant's, the doors were thrown open, and men and women passed in and shook hands with Mr. Colfax. The proceedings of the evening closed at 11 o'clock, every thing having been carried through with heartiness and enthusiasm.

The following is from the report of the associated press:

General Grant said: "Gentlemen, being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without the desire to cultivate that power [laughter], it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is this, that to whatever position I may be

called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of purpose.

Of my rectitude in the performance of public duties, you will have to judge for yourselves by my record before you."

SPEECH OF MR. COLFAX.

My friends, I thank you with all the emotions of a grateful heart, for this flattering manifestation of your confidence. I congratulate you on the auspicious opening of the eventful campaign on which we are entering. In the Chicago Convention, representing the entire continental area of the Republic, every State, every Territory, every district, and every delegate, from ocean to ocean, declared that their first and only choice for President, was Ulysses S. Grant. [Great applause.] Brave, and yet unassuming; reticent, and yet when necessary, firm as the eternal hills [applause]; with every thought, and hope, and aspiration for his country; with modesty only equaled by his merits, it is not extravagant for me to say that he is to-day the man of all men in the land, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Great applause.] His name is the very synonym of victory, and he will lead the Union hosts to victory at the polls, as he led the Union armies to triumph in the field. But greater even than the conqueror of Vicksburg and the destroyer of the rebellion is the glorious inspiration of our noble principles, animated by the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence. Our banner bears an inscription more magnetic than the names of its standard bearers, which the whole world can see as it floats to the breeze: "Liberty and loyalty, justice and public safety." Defying all prejudices, we are for uplifting the lowly and protecting the oppressed. [Applause.] History records to the immortal honor of our organization that it saved the nation and emancipated a race. We struck the fetters from the limbs of the slave, and lifted millions into the sunlight of liberty. We placed the emancipated slave on his feet as a man, and put into his right hand the ballot to protect his manhood and his rights. We staked our political existence on the reconstruction of the revolted States; on the sure and eternal corner-stone of loyalty, and we shall triumph. I know there is no holiday contest before us, but with energy and zeal, with principles that humanity will approve, and that I believe God will bless, we shall go through the contest conquering and to conquer, and on the 4th of March next, the people's champion will be

borne by the people's votes to yonder White House, that, I regret to say, is now dishonored by its unworthy occupant. Then with peace and confidence we may expect our beloved country to enter upon a career of prosperity which shall eclipse the most brilliant annals of her past. I bid you God speed in this work, and, now good-night."

Applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Colfax's speech, and the band played an appropriate air. Many persons in the crowd entered the dwelling and extended their congratulations.

The Union League Club, of New York City, ratified the nominations of Grant and Colfax, at a spirited meeting on Friday evening, May 22. John Jay presided. In his speech, after eulogizing the ticket in general terms, he said:

Both are perfectly at home in this Club. Colfax, when he visited us at the old club-house in 1867, made an eloquent speech in which he referred, as you may remember, to a recent remark of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he exclaimed, "This is a country of classes, and must remain so;" and Colfax said, "If I may be pardoned for replying, I would say this is a nation of freemen, and must remain so." This, in brief, is the point involved in this Presidential contest. The contest will necessarily be severe. As much as Grant is honored by his loyal countrymen, as much as he is honored by his brave enemies—who found him a magnanimous and generous foe, so much is he inevitably hated by the faction who declared the war "a failure," and will never forgive *him* for crushing the rebellion and saving the Republic. When last we met to respond to a Presidential nomination, our voice was necessarily for war and the national integrity. Now, thank God! it is for peace and the national harmony. Mr. Colfax will presently order in the House the roll-call of Representatives from the States; and when we place him in the Chair of the Senate, it will be to order the roll-call of the whole. We may adopt, then, the touching words of Lincoln which Colfax repeated to us at his last visit: "With malice toward none, with charity toward all, but with firmness for the right, as God gives us to see the right;" and in this spirit let us enter into the canvass for Grant and Colfax.

Mr. J. H. Choate read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we warmly approve of the nominations made by the Republican Convention, at Chicago, of General Ulysses S. Grant, for President, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, for Vice-President of the United States—one the soldier who conducted our armies to victory in a great struggle for the life of the nation, entitling him to the highest reward which the American people can bestow, and both statesmen who in peace can be relied upon to conduct our civil affairs with integrity, justice, wisdom, and magnanimity.

Resolved, That we give our hearty concurrence and support to the statement of principles put forth by the late Convention as the platform of the Republican party, and will exert ourselves by all honorable means to carry them into successful operation; to complete the wise, uniform, and consistent scheme of reconstruction already so happily inaugurated; to guarantee equal suffrage to all loyal men where disloyalty has heretofore prevailed; to maintain the national credit and to save it from every open or insidious attempt at repudiation; to equalize and reduce taxation, to infuse a new economy into the administration of affairs, and root out the foul corruption that now pollutes so many branches of the service; to transmit to future ages that verdict of condemnation which the voice of his country pronounces upon the treachery of Andrew Johnson; to protect our naturalized fellow-citizens from the grasp of every foreign despot; to provide for the widows and orphans of our dead heroes, to encourage emigration, and to extend our sympathies to all oppressed nationalities, and in all our measures to observe a just magnanimity to the returning loyalty of our brethren at the South.

Resolved, That the thanks of the party every-where are due to the members of the Convention for the manly, wise, and patriotic manner in which they have discharged the duties intrusted to them.

Mr. Choate supported the resolutions in a few remarks, and was followed by Messrs. G. W. Blunt and John C. Hamilton. Horace Greeley then arose and said:

Two or three things had especially struck him with regard to the Chicago Convention which had not been adverted to. First, the Convention itself was the greatest fact before them. There, every State and Territory, old and new, always loyal and lately rebellious, was fully represented. Men talk of reconstruction that was yet to be; here was a pledge that the Union is restored. [Great applause.] There had been much

said in old times about the natural conflict between the North and the South. In the contest before us the only rivalry would be as to which should give the largest vote for Grant and Colfax. [Applause.] South Carolina, a State on the same side with which he had not yet had the honor of voting, [laughter,] would give one of the largest majorities for the Republican nominees. Reconstruction was not going to be a slow process. At least three fourths of the States lately in rebellion would be represented in the Electoral College, and cast their votes for Grant and Colfax. The pledge that the national financial obligations should be honestly met, and that other provisions in the platform which showed so much magnanimity in calling back late rebels, and declared that they should have suffrage in proportion to their loyalty, were also noteworthy. He wanted the Southern States in the Union speedily. He wanted Virginia and Massachusetts to vote side by side for Grant, and show the world that there was no natural repugnance between the North and the South. Mr. Greeley concluded by urging all Republicans to be at the polls all day on election day, to examine the registry and exclude fraudulent voters, and said that if this was done New York would be carried as well as the other States. [Prolonged applause.]

Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that a white banner, inscribed "Grant and Colfax," be unfurled from the flag-staff of the Club-house.

A. T. Stewart was loudly called for. He came forward and said he was too ill to speak. He should not have come out on this occasion, but could not resist his desire to express his joy at the nomination of Grant. All success to the party that nominated him. He had no doubt that Grant and Colfax would be elected. [Prolonged applause.]

Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford was loudly called for, and rising was warmly received. He said the Chicago Convention had given them two elements of success—good men and a good platform. They had honest true men, and an honest platform that no man could dodge; and when victory came it would mean something. [Applause.] He hoped the time would come when men would not be afraid to say what they honestly believed, and when he would be considered the best man, black or white, who did the best. [Cheers.] Governor Woodford gave some personal reminiscences of the war bearing upon this point. He expressed

the hope that no mawkish sentiment would place Southern rebels before Southern loyalists, and concluded amid long-continued applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

Enthusiastic ratification meetings have been held in all the large cities and towns of the United States, and it is a subject of general remark that a political campaign never opened under happier auspices, nor with a more promising out-look for triumphant results. As indicative of its hopes, trusts, and the solemnly-patriotic spirit that animated it, the following extract from the speech of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, at Springfield, Ohio, May 25, 1868, is in point:

You remember this day four years ago, one mighty column of your army was pushing a baffled but struggling rebellion along the line upon which Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea, another column was going from the Wilderness to the heart of the rebellion, where its great and wicked life last lingered, and where, under the sword of Grant it went out at Appomattox. What a strange contrast, I say, is presented. Then, how dark it was indeed! True, it was not so dark as it was said to be by the Chicago Democratic Convention, when they declared that the war was a failure and must be abandoned. Still, it was dark, dark, dark, indeed; because the mighty power of a mighty Northern party was thrown then into the scales of the rebellion when the scale seemed almost equally poising between the triumph of the republic and its ruin. That was a dark night, was it not? But now, how luminous the great republic of America, redeemed not only from the menaced destruction of this gigantic rebellion, but redeemed by that power which made the stars that shine down upon us to-night—for under God we have what we have—from an infinitely more terrible and blighting curse than the rebellion itself—redeemed all over from the curse of slavery! I allude to this contrast for the purpose, ere I part with you to-night, of asking every young man to go home, and when he thanks God that he has a country, that he has liberty, that he has laws, that he has a vine and fig-tree, where he may sit, and where none may make afraid, to ask his conscience, under God, who has saved the republic—was it the party that said that the war for the Union must be abandoned, in 1864, or was it another party? And then answer another question: With which of these parties will you ally yourself

and with which will you act in the future? In what I have hinted at to-night, fellow-citizens, there is enough of argument for me, and I trust there will be enough for my children, from generation to generation, for so help me God—before whose judgment-seat we each may stand ere long—so help me God, I would as soon have myself or my children branded with the infamy of Iscariot or Cain as to be allied with those who have struggled to put out in America liberty's great and universal light. But now the lights are brighter than ever. The war for liberty was not a failure, because the Union-loving people of America stood to the right when it was dark, and they will not desert it now when it is so light. Go home and work—as you in Clarke County, I have reason to testify, know how to work—for a platform which is outspoken, frank, and, above all, just. Work for principles that have saved your republic once, and will preserve it in all coming time, because they are the immutable principles of truth and right. Work, I say, for these principles; and, in making them succeed, you will have secured the election of two men second in purity of character, second in the illustriousness of virtuous deeds, to no other two men who now breathe God's pure air, not only upon this continent, but in our world.

One of the resolutions adopted at the meeting that was addressed as above, is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all true men, who love this Government, and who desire purity and uprightness in its administration, and the securing of justice and equal rights to all men living under it, to join with us in the support of Grant and Colfax, and in maintaining the principles of national honor and good faith, equality before the law to all men, protection to American citizens abroad, and an economical and correct administration of the Government.

There are few people in the United States, whether connected with the National Republican Party or not, that do not prefer the election of Grant and Colfax to the offices for which they are nominated, to that of any other men that can be brought forward for the same positions; and only those who are completely dominated by party influence, or hope for the local offices that are pieced out to party drudges, will oppose them. This fact is verified by the strange unanimity

with which THE PEOPLE have every-where responded to their nomination, and there is little risk in the prediction that they will be elected by a majority never before received by Presidential candidates.

The committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to notify Grant and Colfax of their nomination, performed that duty at Washington City, on the evening of May 29, 1868, at the residence of General Grant. There were about fifty persons present, beside the committee, and the affair passed off in the pleasantest manner possible. The Speaker was accompanied by his mother and sister. The General's wife was attended by her two sisters. The committee came in about a quarter past eight, and the two nominees then took position at the head of the parlor.

General Hawley, President of the late Convention, was spokesman for the delegates, who stood in a semicircle in front of the nominees.

The address of General Hawley was most felicitous in its choice of phrases, and the company responded to it with hearty applause. It was noticeable that he treated impeachment as a dead issue, saying nothing about that resolution in the platform.

General Grant replied very briefly, saying that he would, in a few days, deliver to the committee a formal letter of acceptance.

There was a genuine burst of enthusiasm upon his remarking, "You may be sure, gentlemen, that I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people;" and the crowd at once caught it up as one of the apt and happy phrases for the coming campaign. The gravity and thoughtfulness of the General as he spoke the words, was something fine to see.

The response of Speaker Colfax, in accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, was in his best style of speech, and produced a most favorable impression on all present.

The formal ceremony being over, the members of the committee were severally presented to the nominees, who

shook hands with each. General Logan gave the introductions.

After the presentation was concluded, the company partook of a handsome collation in the General's dining-room, and then retired.

The following extracts embrace the full reports of the Associated Press, and the speeches on this interesting occasion :

WASHINGTON, May 29th.

The committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention called on General Grant this afternoon, and formerly presented him with a copy of the platform of principles of their Convention.

After a lively hand-shaking, Colonel Alleman, of Pennsylvania, delivered a few complimentary remarks.

General Grant spoke, in reply, as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL GRANT.

Gentlemen of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention :

I will say, while it was never a desire of mine to be a candidate for political office, it affords me great gratification to feel that I have the support of those who were with me in the war. If I did not feel I had the confidence of those, I would feel less desirous of accepting the position. The acceptance of the office is not a matter of choice, but of duty. Hoping, having accepted the nomination, I will receive your aid till next November, I must thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The affair took place in the presence of the Convention committee, with whom were General Gregg, Generals Rawlins, Bodeau, Porter, Comstock, Dent, and Babcock, and Colonels Parker, Webster, and Lee, of the General's staff.

After a few moments' conversation, General Grant extended a cordial invitation to the committee to be present at his residence this evening, on occasion of the formal presentation of the nomination of the National Republican Convention.

The committee then left the General's head-quarters for the Capitol, to offer their congratulations to Speaker Colfax.

RECEPTION BY SPEAKER COLFAX.

At 2 o'clock the committee were received by Mr. Colfax, in the Speaker's room of the Capitol, and after greeting the committee with his customary cordiality, and listening to a few remarks by Colonel Alleman, Mr. Colfax responded briefly:

SPEECH BY MR. COLFAX.

He alluded, in striking terms, to the perils by land and sea which were endured by the soldiers and sailors of the Union in defense of the Constitution and flag of their country. Great as were the obligations of the nation to those at home who stood by the government in its hour of trial, greater still was the debt of gratitude it owed to those who, leaving home and all, at the risk of life and limb, to save the Republic from destruction—going forth from every portion of the Republic, some in the freshness of life's June, and some in the ripe maturity of life's October. The land, South and North, is filled with the graves of the nation's patriot sons. Their memory will ever be inscribed in all patriotic hearts as long as time shall last or the Republic endure. Thanking the committee who represented the survivors of the heroic defenders of the Union for this expression of their esteem and regard, he closed with the assurance that, if the ballot-box should ratify the nominations at Chicago, his fidelity to principle and devotion to the Union would show that their confidence had not been misplaced.

A copy of the platform of principles was presented to the Speaker. The committee, after a few moments, retired, and the Speaker returned to his duties in the House of Representatives.

INTERVIEW OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the National Union Republican Convention, under instructions from that body to present to General Grant and Schuyler Colfax a record of their proceedings, and to inform them of their nominations, performed the duty this evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

THE COMPANY AT GENERAL GRANT'S.

At the residence of General Grant about two hundred persons were present, including delegates to the convention,

several members of Congress, General Grant's staff, and the ladies of the families of General Grant and Speaker Colfax. These two gentlemen stood side by side, and the spectators formed in a semicircle in front of them, thus affording a full view of the proceedings. General Hawley, President of the Convention, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HAWLEY.

GENTLEMEN—The National Union Republican party, assembled in National Convention on the 20th of this month, appointed us, the officers of the Convention, to wait upon you. In obedience to its instructions, we give you a copy of the record of its proceedings. You will perceive that it was governed by the most patriotic motives. Harmonious, enthusiastic, and determined, we mean, in your own words, "to save in peace what we won in war." We mean to make it a solemn, practical reality in the United States that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We intend that there shall never be cause or opportunity for a civil war in this nation, originated either by those who would enslave their fellow-men, or those who must fight to regain their freedom. We believe there can be no permanent peace save in justice and equal rights—the equality of all men before the law. We hope to see our Government reaching to the remotest corner and to the humblest person, securing to him, by impartial and irresistible power, his personal safety, the right to the avails of his labor, and the right and the opportunity for physical, mental, and moral advancement. The best guarantee for the continuance of such a government is to give to all classes impartially a share in its management. We hear much of forgiveness and fraternity. We do most earnestly desire a speedy return of the policy and measures of peaceful time. None long more for a fully restored Union than those who sustained their Government during the late dreadful war, but the dead men have left a trust in our hands. We long for peace and good-will, but we have no friends who oppress their fellow-men. We do not idly and hopelessly ask for indemnity for the past. We do ask for security for the future. You will see that the Convention believes that integrity, simplicity, and economy in governmental affairs are the duties of good citizens and honorable men. It makes the strict fulfillment of National obligations a point of honor never to be waived. While the

civilized world recognizes a full and final payment as the only payment, the Union Republican party will never consent to tender any other. The equal rights of adopted citizens are clearly asserted, and all people who love our Government are hospitably invited to come and enjoy its benefits, and contribute to its strength. The Convention spoke in nothing more warmly than in proffering a hearty welcome to all those who, lately in arms against the United States, are now frankly and honestly cooperating in restoring peace and establishing a truly free Government. During the last three years countless indications of the people's choice for the next President have been converging upon yourself. Having made its statement of principles and purposes, the Convention deliberately and formally, State by State, Territory by Territory, recorded the will of its constituents, and unanimously nominated you for President of the United States, following the work by tumultuous and long-continued manifestations of joy, pride, and confidence. We know you will be faithful to the Constitution and the laws, and to the sympathies and principles that you are called to represent. We know that you will not seek to enforce upon the unwilling representatives of the people any policy of your own devising, for you have said that "The will of the people is the law of the land." The records of this war, and of your subsequent fidelity, afford the evidence that the nation can safely and wisely place you in the chair of Washington and Lincoln. In behalf of the Convention, we tender you its nomination for President, and solicit its acceptance. We can give you no higher proof of our gratitude for your past, or our confidence in your future. We propose to elect you.

After the applause with which the above speech was received had ceased, General Grant replied as follows:

GENERAL GRANT'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the National Union Convention:

I will endeavor, in a very short time, to write you, accepting the trust you have conferred upon me. [Applause.] Expressing my gratitude for the confidence you have placed in me, I will now say but little orally, and that is to thank you for the unanimity with which you have selected me as a candidate for the Presidential office. I can say, in addition, that I looked on during the proceedings at Chicago with a great deal of interest, and am gratified with the har-

mony and the unity which seemed to have governed the deliberations of the Convention. If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit, and the same will that I have given to the performance of all the duties which have devolved on me heretofore. Whether I shall be able to perform these duties to your entire satisfaction, time will determine. You have truly said, in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to interpose against the will of the people.

As the General concluded his speech there was long-continued applause.

ADDRESS TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

General Hawley then addressed Speaker Colfax, saying:

You have heard our declaration of principles at Chicago, and, therefore, I need not repeat them. You are aware that numerous candidates for the Vice-Presidency were presented. They were all loved and respected, and your selection was brought about by the good-will and friendship entertained for yourself. You are known to the American people by fourteen years of public service. We know you came from the people, and, without false pretense, you are faithful to principle. The Convention tenders you the nomination for Vice-President, and asks your acceptance. [Applause.]

REPLY OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

To this Mr. Colfax replied:

Mr. President Hawley and Gentlemen:

History has already proclaimed that the victories of the party you represent during the recent war always give increased hope and confidence to the nation, while its reverses and defeats ever increased the national peril. It is no light tribute, therefore, to the millions of Republicans in the forty-two States and Territories represented in the Chicago Convention that our organization has been so inseparably interwoven with the best interests of the Republic that the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the other. Since the General of our armies, with his heroic followers, crushed the rebellion, the carrying out of its policy that loyalty should govern what loyalty preserved has been worthy of its honored record in the war. Cordially agreeing with the platform adopted by its National

Convention, and the resolutions thereto attached, I accept the nomination with which I have been honored, and will hereafter communicate that acceptance to you in the more formal manner that usage requires.

There were long and continued demonstrations of applause. The gentlemen present generally advanced and shook General Grant and Speaker Colfax by the hand, and congratulated them on the choice of the Convention. The party then withdrew to an adjoining room, where a collation had been provided.

The Republicans held a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting to-night.

PLATFORM

OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, WHICH WAS HELD AT CHICAGO, MAY 19, 1868.

General Logan, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors are as steadfast now as ever to the Union and flag fully recognizing the claims of General Ulysses S. Grant to the confidence of the American people, and believing that its victories under his guidance in war will be illustrated by him in peace, by such measures as shall secure the fruits of our exertions and the restoration of the Union upon a loyal basis. We declare it as our deliberate conviction that he is the choice of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That in the maintenance of those principles which underlie our Government, and for which we fought during a four-years' war, we pledge our earnest and active support to the Republican party, as the only political organization, which, in our judgment, is true to the principles of loyalty, liberty, and equality before the law.

Resolved, That, speaking for ourselves and the soldiers and sailors who imperiled their lives to preserve the Union, we believe that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, by the House of Representatives, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and his trial before the United States Senate, have

presented unmistakable proofs of his guilt, and that, whatever may be the judgment of the tribunal before which he is arraigned, the verdict of guilty has been rendered by the people, and we regard any Senator, who has voted for his acquittal, as falling short of the proper discharge of his duty in this hour of the nation's trial, and as unworthy of the confidence of a brave and loyal people.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors recognize no difference between the native and adopted citizens, and they demand that the Government protect naturalized citizens abroad as well as those of native birth.

On motion of W. S. Andrews, of New York, it was—

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of the Republic, extend to the loyal men of the South our sympathy and the promise of our support in the struggles yet in store for them under the present Administration, before they can enjoy the liberties of American citizens without the fear of persecution and assassination; and that, if necessary, we stand ready to aid them with our strength, in the future as we have in the past.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The National Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, in the city of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1st. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2d. The guarantee by Congress, of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South, was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3d. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness, in the utmost good faith, to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4th. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5th. The national debt, contracted as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done.

6th. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7th. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

8th. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty, and life of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9th. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject, he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal time not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Nat-

uralized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were natural born, and no citizen of the United States, natural or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power, for acts done, or words spoken, in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10th. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen, who endured the hardships of the campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law, for these brave defenders of the nation, are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

11th. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power of this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12th. This Convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which the men who have served the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly coöperate with us in restoring the peace of the country, and the reconstructing of the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, be received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restriction imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

GENERAL GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPLY TO THE CHICAGO
CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

The following is General Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.

To General Joseph R. Hawley,

President of the National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention, of the 21st of May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of my views, beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination, should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its trials. I indorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of the Presidency of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or, at least, eminently improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity (its sequence), with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.



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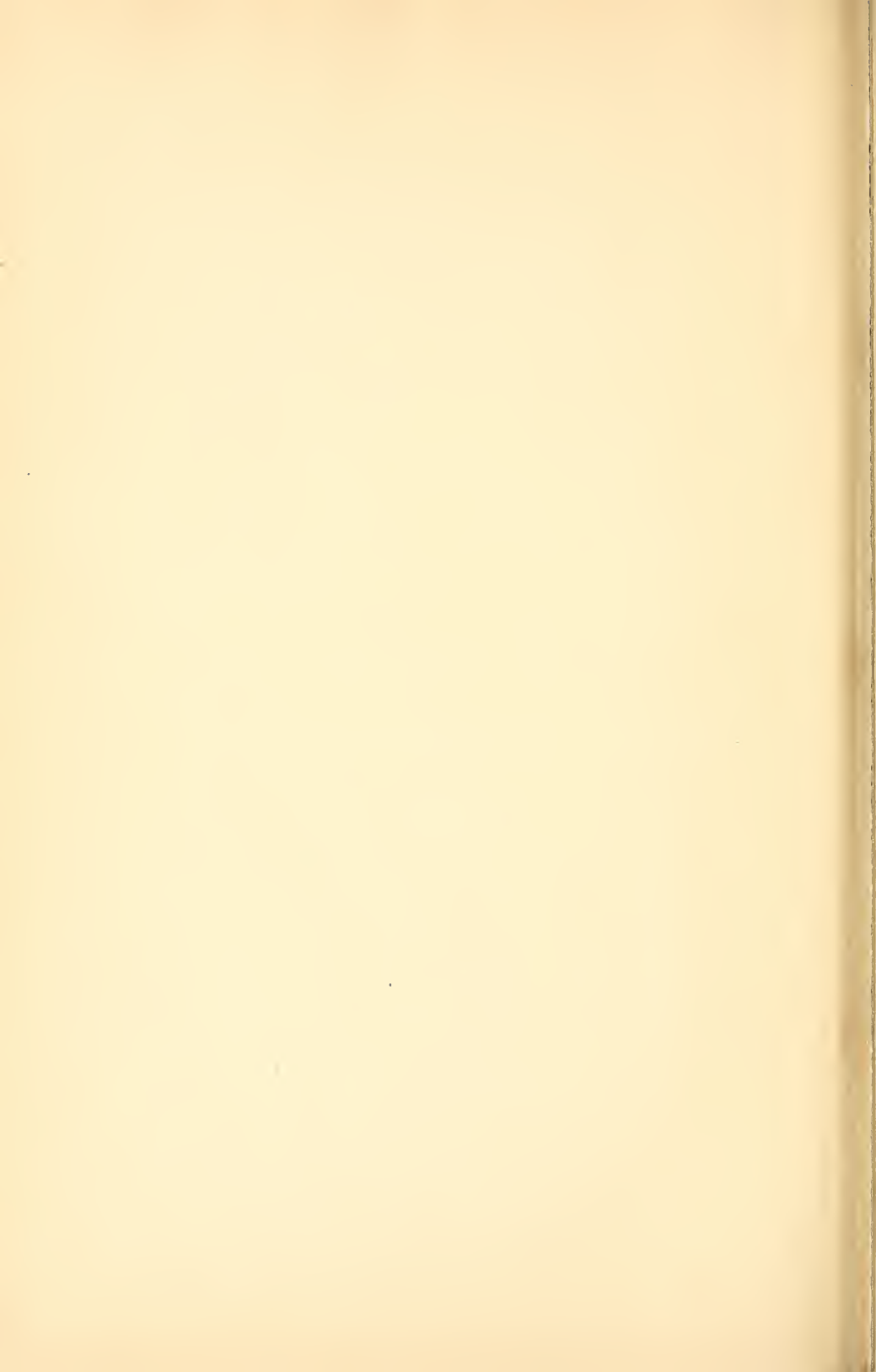
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